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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIV—NO. 156. SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905—SIXTEEN PAGES. ☆ ☆ ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

EVERY day The Tribune prints 3 pages of genuine Wants. MERIT WINS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SECRETARY HAY DIES SUDDENLY

...d of the State Department Expires Early This Morning at Summer Home.

...EATH IS UNEXPECTED.

...terday He Improved So Much That Doctor Said He Could Leave His Bed on Sunday.

...bury, N. H., July 1, 2 a. m.—Secretary of State John Hay died at 12:25 o'clock this morning.

The signs immediately preceding death were those of pulmonary embolism.

The bulletin of Secretary Hay's death was signed by Charles L. Scudder, M. D., and Brad T. Murphy, M. D.

The end came suddenly and unexpectedly, for all of yesterday he improved so rapidly that Dr. Murphy said he would be able to leave his bed by Sunday.

Sad Comes After Good Day.

Mrs. Hay and Drs. Scudder and Murphy were at the secretary's bedside when the end came. The secretary bade good night to his wife and to his attending physicians about 10 o'clock last night, at the end of one of the best days he has had since his illness. The great trouble was clearing up satisfactorily, according to Dr. Scudder.

The secretary suffered none of the old pains in his chest, which characterized his earlier illness. He had been comfortable all day and eager in the anticipation of leaving his bed for the greater freedom and comfort of a chair.

Sleeps Until Hour Before Death.

At 11 o'clock he was sleeping quietly.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock he called the nurse, who at once summoned Dr. Scudder.

Both Dr. Scudder and Dr. Murphy hastened to the bedside. The secretary was breathing with difficulty, and expired almost immediately afterward, at 12:25.

Only Once Returned to Business.

Secretary Hay left Washington last Friday for his summer home here. He had been in the national capital since the preceding Monday, after his return from the several months which he spent in Europe.

During his brief stay in Washington Mr. Hay attended actively to business before the state department, and had several interviews with the president on important pending questions.

Thought to Return in Fall.

At the time of his departure he was looking forward to a period of rest and recreation at his summer home and fully expected to return to Washington in the fall fully recuperated in health and strength.

Although he appeared considerably better than when he left Washington for Europe just following his severe illness of last spring, yet it was evident to his family and friends that he was far from being a well man.

First Collapse on Tuesday.

Last Tuesday Secretary Hay was prostrated by an attack of uræmia at his summer home in Newbury, caused by a chill caught on the journey from Washington. The next day, however, he was resting more comfortably.

On Wednesday the secretary did improve somewhat, but the cold, wet weather prevailing at the time proved a drawback. Mrs. Hay, however, felt so encouraged that she advised her daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, to sail for Europe as she had intended.

Sailed for Europe, a Wreck.

Secretary Hay sailed for Europe in March, broken in a state of physical collapse. In fact, he fainted at the dock as he was about to go aboard the steamer and had to be almost carried to his stateroom.

The voyage across the Atlantic restored him and he went direct to Bad-Nauheim in Germany, where he hoped to be benefited by a course of the baths.

Lived in Strictest Seclusion.

At Bad-Nauheim the secretary lived in the strictest seclusion. He saw no visitors and placed himself entirely under the orders of his physician. He took the regular course of baths, twenty-one in number, three in a week, so altogether he remained there seven weeks.

BY RAYMOND.

There is no extravagance in referring to John Hay as the greatest secretary of state the American republic.

This does not mean, of course, that he proved himself intellectually, or possibly even diplomatically, the superior of all the great men who have preceded him in a great office. It was because the force of circumstance growing out of events with which he was not immediately concerned had forced the United States into a position as the representative of the United States where he has had to deal with the responsibilities of a world power suddenly thrust upon the United States. In this way Mr. Hay was forced to the front in a diplomatic sense, and thus achieved a reputation far in excess of that usually accorded even to the most splendid of the American secretaries, Jefferson, Monroe, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Seward, Evarts, Blaine, Bayard, and Olney. No one of these illustrious Americans was put in a position where he was forced to create policies and define relations with one great foreign people after another. Prior to Hay the history of the United States had necessarily been one of studious diplomatic isolation. He came into the cabinet with the advent of

(Continued on page 2, column 3.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, with probably showers, not much change in temperature, variable winds.
Sunrise, 4:19; sunset, 7:36. Moonrise, 3:35 a. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 78, at 2 p. m.; min. 65, at 5 a. m.; mean 72, normal for the day 71. Deficiency for 1905, 214.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., trace. Deficiency for 1905, .32 inch.
Wind, S., max. 19 miles an hour, at 3:50 a. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 64%, 7 p. m. 70%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

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The Tribune Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 11, 12, 13, 14.

MUTINY IN CZAR'S FLEET.

Rebel battleship Kniaz Potemkin reported to have been joined at Odessa by battleship Georgi Pobiedonosetz, whose crew had mutinied; both vessels ready for battle; another report declared Kniaz Potemkin had surrendered. Page 1.

Revolt at Libau crushed; 5,000 mutinous sailors surrendered after two days' fight with troops; casualties believed to be heavy; Cronstadt revolt ended. Page 2.

German military expert declared darker days were ahead for Russia; mutiny believed a warning flashlight. Page 2.

FOREIGN.

American warship squadron which will bring Paul Jones' body to United States reached Cherbourg, and was saluted by French forts. Page 2.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Oyama began big battle by moving right wing against Hailungchen; denied that commanders are negotiating for armistice. Page 2.

DOMESTIC.

Secretary Hay died at his summer home in New Hampshire. Page 1.

Former Chief Engineer Wallace replied to Secretary Taft's charges; hinted at scandal. Page 1.

Milwaukee grand jury returned thirty indictments for alleged graft against ex-officials and others; two arrests. Page 2.

John D. Rockefeller gave $10,000,000 to general education board in New York for application to all branches of higher learning except "specific theological instruction." Page 4.

Refugees from Panama declared yellow fever is sweeping isthmus, and that official negligence causes it. Page 4.

John F. Stevens of Chicago, formerly vice president of Rock Island, named as Wallace's successor as chief engineer of Panama canal; salary, $30,000. Page 5.

W. A. Darling of Chicago will be offered position as government railway expert in Philippines. Page 5.

World amazed at terrors of shimose, Japan's famous explosive. Page 8.

LOCAL.

Charles J. Anderson named as clerk whose alleged defalcations were revealed by the Knight-Donnelley failure. Page 1.

Straw vote of federal grand jurors showed that many indictments will be returned today. Page 1.

Automobile wrecked a carriage and injured four women. Page 1.

Women won nearly all honors over men in riding hunters at Lake Forest horse show. Page 3.

New water rate will equalize cost to all consumers. Page 3.

Grand jury prepared to return report and forty labor indictments. Page 4.

Strike fund nearly exhausted; teamsters threaten to desert Shea. Page 4.

Gunning employés and Ald. Harding had each other arrested after fighting over erection of big sign. Page 7.

County officials at conference of business men called by Mayor Dunne agreed to house fifteen of the new municipal courts. Page 7.

Gov. Deneen took steps to make new prison industries act an effective measure for relieving conditions in institutions. Page 7.

Charges of forgery of council records and use of $50,000 bribe made in Illinois Tunnel case. Page 7.

Friends of Graeme Stewart started move for erection of memorial. Page 7.

Illinois Homeopathic Medical society took steps to establish a tent colony for consumptives. Page 9.

Miss Anne Campbell Walker married to Effingham Maynard. Page 9.

NEW YORK.

Paul Morton elected chairman of executive committee of Equitable to succeed James Hazen Hyde. Page 6.

Application made for receiver for United States Bankers' corporation, formerly headed by former Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle. Page 6.

City planned municipal lighting plant to cost $7,567,000. Page 6.

James J. Hill's chauffeur caused death of unknown woman. Page 6.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Action of Rock Island railroad in reducing fares for excursions may lead to rate war between western roads. Page 6.

Great steel corporations in combine to divide markets of world. Page 6.

Wheat prices advanced on rust scare and wet weather in northwest; corn and oats showed little change. Page 14.

Call loans jumped in New York stock market and reached highest rate of year; stocks declined. Page 15.

Egg market ruled stronger, offerings being moderate; demand fair. Page 15.

New low record for interest rates in Chicago made in last few days; trust companies loan at 2 per cent. Page 15.

Chicago trade continued to gain; less shutting down than customary for repairs and inventories. Page 16.

John P. Wilson bought property at 275 South Clark street for $80,000. Page 16.

SPORTING.

Chicago auto tourists reached Rockford on way to St. Paul. Page 10.

Manager Selee on sick list; ordered by physician to rest few days. Page 10.

Anodyne first in Pansy stake event at Sheepshead Bay; Blandy won. Page 10.

Arthur Smith won western open golf championship at Cincinnati. Page 10.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
AUCKLAND	Sonoma	
HAVRE	La Bretagne	
LIVERPOOL	Baltic	Cymric.
MOVILLE	Virginian	Bavarian.
NEW YORK	Ultonia	Celtic.
SAN FRANCISCO		Lurline.

WALLACE REPLIES; HURT BY REBUKE

Defense of Deposed Engineer Singularly Lacking in Animation; Suggests Possibility of Long Delay.

WANTS TO COMPROMISE?

Former Chief Denies Taft's Accusations, but Does Not Make Expected Counter Charges on Administration.

"PANAMA" EPISODES OF THE DAY.

NEW CHIEF ENGINEER—John F. Stevens of Chicago, former vice president of Rock Island, accepted appointment and will leave for Isthmus at once.

ANOTHER CHICAGOAN HONORED—W. A. Darling, chief engineer of Rock Island, today will be offered position as Philippine railway expert, to succeed Mr. Stevens.

REPORT BY WALLACE—Deposed chief engineer denies charges of Secretary Taft and defends action in withdrawing from government work; hints at possibility of exposé, revealing scandal.

New York, June 30.—[Special.]—John F. Wallace, whose resignation as chief engineer of the Panama canal was demanded by Secretary Taft after one of the most severe arraignments ever given a public official, tonight made public a statement in which he answers the charges of the administration and defends his action in seeking to retire from the active management of the work on the isthmus.

The communication, which was addressed to the press, is extremely mild in tone and apparently does no more than merely scratch the surface of the real differences between the engineer and his former superiors.

He denies that he was influenced by the offer of a more lucrative position, declaring the reasons for his withdrawal fundamental. He says he had no intention of embarrassing the government and that the situation at present is not critical, this being the most opportune time for his retirement.

Barely Hints at Scandal.

The only hint at the exposé of a big scandal promised by Mr. Wallace's alleged friends is contained in his conclusion, where he says:

"I have made no criticism of personnel or individuals, but do believe that the obstacles due to the governmental methods required by existing laws are so serious that they will have to be eliminated if the American people are to see the Panama canal constructed in a reasonable time and at a moderate cost."

After making the statement public Mr. Wallace left the city. He said he was going to take a much needed rest and vacation and did not expect to return during the summer. He would not make public any of his future plans, and said that the work he is to take up will be announced by the officials of the organization with which he is to become connected when they deem it proper.

Implied Threat of Exposé.

Mr. Wallace sent word to Secretary Taft this evening through a member of the canal commission that it might be well to have another conference, as he had some things to tell which the government ought to know. This message is being construed by officials as a declaration of an intention on Wallace's part to divulge something sensational about the conditions on the isthmus unless Mr. Taft will give him a further hearing.

August Belmont today denied that Mr. Wallace had been engaged by the Interborough Rapid Transit company. He said:

"There is not the slightest truth in the report that the Interborough has had for a moment in mind the engagement of Mr. Wallace nor will it consider it. The Interborough company does not make a practice of buying men from their engagements."

Not Influenced by Mere Lucre.

The statement follows:

"The primary causes which led me to tender my resignation as chief engineer of the isthmian canal commission were underlying and fundamental, and I must emphatically resent the charge that my motive

(Continued on page 5, column 5.)

the good of the firm as well as of myself, I must be silent."

The clerk is some 35 years of age. He owns a pleasant house in Lake Bluff, where he has lived for several years. He has a wife and two children. Mr. Anderson and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of the suburb. Mrs. Anderson always has taken an active part in work of the church.

Mr. Donnelley's View of It.

Newell C. Knight and R. H. Donnelley, members of the copartnership, had little to say of Mr. Anderson's operations.

"The matter is now entirely out of our hands," Mr. Donnelley said. "It rests with the receiver and the United States District court to determine what shall be done with the defaulting clerk.

"We did not shield him; we merely kept his name from the public for our own good. When his attorney came to us and made the statement for him there were still other things we wanted to know."

Speculates Under Customer's Name.

It is known, however, that Anderson used the books of the concern to carry on his private speculations. Using the name of one of the firm's customers as a purchaser of options in grain he would carry the account as "open" on his own books. His speculations always were made in advance sales. When the time for settlement came he would report the account "closed" to the bookkeeper, in this manner keeping the record from the books and ledger. Some of the deals are said to have been "bucketed" by Anderson himself.

If the speculation proved successful all he had to do was to draw a check in a fictitious name and open the account in his own books. The check would be given to him to pay out, and he could have cashed it himself. Anderson did not make any money by his speculations. The manipulations were carried on without the knowledge of the customer whose name he used.

Anderson has not been arrested.

Firm and Partners Bankrupt.

The firm and its two members were formally declared bankrupts during the day by Judge Bethea. The adjudication was both as individuals and members of the copartnership. The court appointed Frank L. Wean as referee in bankruptcy, and testimony will be taken before him.

FIREWORKS FIRES BEGIN EARLY

Skyrocket Ignites Draperies and Children Fall Downstairs in Getting Away.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 30.—[Special.]—Two children, James and Ellen Jacobs, were injured tonight as an indirect result of the explosion of a skyrocket. Boys were shooting off rockets in the street outside of Lafayette Jacobs' house at 3541 North Seventeenth, when one of the exploded rockets made a bee line for an open window of Jacobs' residence and set fire to the draperies. In trying to get out the Jacobs children fell downstairs. James, aged 4, broke a wrist and Ellen, aged 6, was badly bruised.

NAME CLERK AS DEFAULTER

Charles J. Anderson Given as Knight-Donnelley Employe.

HE SPECULATES AND LOSES.

Member of Lake Bluff Methodist Church; Owns Pretty Home.

Charles J. Anderson has been named by the receiver of the bankrupt firm of Knight, Donnelley & Co. as the clerk whose $30,000 defalcation in the manipulations of the books of the firm precipitated the failure. Anderson was a margin clerk. He lives in Lake Bluff.

"These accusations come as a complete surprise to me," Mr. Anderson said at his pretty suburban cottage late last evening. "It is true I have been employed by the Knight-Donnelley firm for several years. I have, I believe, enjoyed to some degree the confidence of my employers. But that I have taken other people's money is a new and startling charge."

He Evades Direct Questions.

Mr. Anderson was asked for more details as to his relations with the concern and whether he speculated. He evaded direct questions regarding his alleged defalcations.

"I can tell nothing more," he said. "For

TODAY TO DECIDE FATE OF PACKERS.

Federal Grand Jury Completes Its Inquiry and Prepares to Return Many Indictments.

END OF EXTENDED QUEST.

One Forecast of Names Considered Includes the Heads of All Great Houses in the Yards.

The packers will learn their fate today. The three months' investigation of the packing business by the federal grand jury ended yesterday, and the only thing that remains for the investigating body to do is to agree on the formal indictments to be returned in court this morning.

What these indictments will be is forecast by a "straw vote" which was taken in the grand jury room yesterday morning. Eighteen names were mentioned and the vote for indicting these men, all of them leaders in the packing industry, stood 20 to 2 in favor of indictments. Two of the jurors held out against the action, maintaining that the corporations and not the packers individually should be indicted. These two men were criticised by their brother jurors and accused of being "approached."

One Forecast of Action.

A New York paper this morning forecasts the action of the jury, declaring that indictments are to be presented today against the big controlling member of the several corporations allied in the trust. It is declared that the following will be considered lucky if they escape the attention of the jury:

ARMOUR, J. OGDEN, president of Armour & Co.
CARTON, LAWRENCE A., treasurer of Swift & Co.
CONNORS, T. J., superintendent of Armour & Co.
CUDAHY, MICHAEL, of the Cudahy Packing company.
EVANS, ARTHUR F., special counsel of Swift & Co.
HARTWELL, D. E., secretary of Swift & Co.
McEKER, ARTHUR, general manager of Armour & Co.
MORRIS, EDWARD, vice president of Nelson Morris & Co.
MORRIS, IRA N., secretary of Nelson Morris & Co.
SWIFT, LOUIS F., president of Swift & Co.
SWIFT, EDWIN F., vice president of Swift & Co.
SULZBERGER, FERDINAND, president and treasurer of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
SCHWARZSCHILD, JOSEPH, vice president of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
TILDEN, EDWARD, of Swift & Co.
VEEDER, ALBERT H., general counsel of Swift & Co.
VALENTINE, P. A., treasurer of Armour & Co.

It is reported in many other quarters, however, that Mr. Armour, at least, is certain not to be indicted.

Vote to Be Taken Today.

District Attorney Morrison will not confirm the foregoing or any other forecast. He said:

"The grand jury has taken no action as yet. That will be done tomorrow morning. There may be no indictments voted, and any forecast of the situation is guess work, for I, myself, have no knowledge of what will be done. If the jury returns indictments, however, they will be against the heads of companies, and not against salaried employés. The men who are responsible should suffer.

"Assistant Attorney General Oliver E. Pagin, who personally has drawn up all of the indictments that will be voted this morning, said:

"Nothing has been done by the grand jury as a formal body as yet. The minds of the men are made up practically. There is no doubt of that, but when it comes to law and technical points they must wait for advice and they will be so guided."

After Kenwood Oil Company.

During the morning, when the grand jury was in session, two witnesses were heard. They were Robert E. Fisher and Arthur A.

(Continued on page 6, column 3.)

WANTED—A WASHINGTON; A NAPOLEON, OR A BISMARCK.

WRECK CAUSED BY AN AUTO.

Carriage Is Demolished and Four Women Are Badly Hurt.

CHAUFFEUR IS ARRESTED.

Vehicle Going South in Michigan Avenue Is Struck by Touring Car.

The daily automobile accident occurred yesterday at Michigan avenue and Harmon place. An auto demolished a carriage and injured four women occupants. The horses ran away, but were captured after a short chase. The automobile which did the damage is owned by Edgar J. Uihlein, the brewer, who resides at 34 Ewing place. The chauffeur, Carl Wolter, was locked up at the Harrison street police station.

The Injured.

McDonald, Mrs. G., 25 years old, 2126 Wabash avenue, pinioned under carriage; severe scalp wound and bruises.

McDonald, Mrs. H., 32 years old, shoulder and back injured.

Sissell, Mrs. F., 2126 Wabash avenue, thrown from carriage and shaken up.

Sissell, Mrs. Marion, 27 years old, same address; left leg broken above ankle.

All the victims were cared for at St. Luke's hospital. The chauffeur was taken in custody by Park Policeman J. W. Holly, who witnessed the collision.

Woman Thrown Under Carriage.

The carriage was going south in Michigan avenue about 6 o'clock. It was driven by G. McDonald. In front of 300 Michigan avenue the auto swerved and crashed into the carriage. The auto was unoccupied save by the chauffeur.

Mrs. Marion Sissell was the most seriously injured. The demolished vehicle was thrown on her and she was extricated with difficulty.

The accident, it is said, was due to the effort of Wolter, the chauffeur, to pass an auto in front of him. In turning out to pass the slower machine he turned the auto directly against the carriage. The women, seeing their danger, made an effort to jump before the collision, but were unable to open the door.

Bail Offered for Chauffeur.

Wolter made no effort to get away. Up to a late hour last night the police refused to book him. Mr. Uihlein, his employer, called at the station and offered to sign bonds for the chauffeur's appearance.

According to Policeman Holly the automobile was speeding north on the left hand side, near the center of the boulevard. The carriage was going south on the right side, also near the center of the street.

WOMAN HURT IN PARK RUNAWAY.

Boys Throw Firecrackers at a Horse Driven by Mrs. E. Gusman—Baby Lost in Grass.

Firecrackers thrown by small boys caused Mrs. E. Gusman, 5483 Lexington avenue, her 10 months' old baby, and a nurse girl to be thrown from their carriage yesterday in Washington park. The explosives were thrown under the horse and caused it to run away, upsetting the carriage.

Mrs. Gusman was bruised severely and lost consciousness. She was taken to her residence by the police.

When she became conscious Mrs. Gusman asked for her baby, which in the excitement had been left behind until the injured mother could be cared for. The police found the infant in the grass, where it had crawled.

AUTO CLAIMS TWO VICTIMS.

Chauffeur and Woman Thrown from French Racer Into Barrels of Tar —One Dead, Other Dying.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]

CLERMONT FERRAUD, July 1.—One woman is dead, a chauffeur is dying, and two others were injured as the result of an automobile accident on the road between this village and Laschamps this morning.

Baron Henri de Rothschild's second mechanist, a man named Tomisset, and Joseph Jeffreich, another chauffeur in the service of the baron, were returning with two women from Laschamps in a 60-horse power machine.

The car was traveling down one of the long slopes about seven miles from here at a tremendous rate when the driver, seeing a turn in front of him, applied the brakes. The back wheels skidded on the greasy surface of the road and the vehicle crashed against the piers of a small stone bridge. The four occupants of the automobile were hurled out of the machine.

At this point there were a number of barrels of tar. One of the woman struck a barrel with her head, which was crushed in. She died instantly. Tomisset was thrown against a barrel with such force that his head went through the side, so that in addition to injuries caused by the force of the blow he ran the risk of suffocation. He cannot live.

The automobile was smashed to pieces. Jeffreich had a jaw fractured.

HOST GIVES $100,000 DINNER.

G. A. Kessler of New York Entertains Guests Aboard Gondola in London Hotel.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONON, June 30.—G. A. Kessler of New York gave a $100,000 dinner tonight to twenty-four guests at the Savoy hotel. The old courtyard of the hotel were flooded and the walls around it were hung with Venetian scenes, creating an illusion of a Venetian lagoon. In the center floated a huge white gondola, which was festooned and banked with roses and carnations. On this gondola the sumptuous dinner of more than a dozen courses was served. The guests included Edna May and Mme. Réjane.

LINER BREAKS OCEAN RECORD.

Virginian, Turbine Steamship, Covers Distance Between Moville and Rimouski in 6 Days 21¼ Hours.

Montreal, Que., June 30.—[Special.]—The Allan line turbine steamship Virginian, which recently broke all previous records by covering the distance between Moville and Rimouski in six days six hours and thirty minutes, has broken that record on the eastward passage by four hours. The Virginian sailed from Rimouski last Saturday and arrived at Moville today, covering the distance in six days two hours and fifteen minutes. The trip is unprecedented in St. Lawrence navigation.

TWO BATTLESHIPS UNDER RED FLAGS

Surrender of Kniaz Potemkin Denied; It Is Asserted Another Vessel Joins Rebels.

BATTLE SAID TO BE RAGING.

St. Petersburg Hears Fight Is in Progress Between Reinforced Mutineers and Loyal Fleet.

QUICK CHANGE IN THE SITUATION

Earlier Reports from Odessa Declared That Insurgents Had Yielded Without Promise of Amnesty.

RENEWED PANIC IN BLACK SEA PORT.

BULLETIN.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30, 11:55 p. m.—It is reported that telegrams have just been received announcing that a naval battle is in progress outside Odessa.

Several of Admiral Krieger's ships have joined the mutineers.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, July 1, 4 a. m.—The Daily Mail has just issued an extra declaring that the Kniaz Potemkin did not surrender to Admiral Krieger's squadron, and that it was joined by another battleship, the crew of which revolted and raised the flag of rebellion.

Confirmation from St. Petersburg.

Confirmation is given to this dispatch by a midnight cable to the Times from St. Petersburg, which says other vessels joined the original rebel and that a naval battle was at that time in progress in front of Odessa.

Story of Surrender Untrue.

The Daily Mail's dispatch is as follows:

"ODESSA, June 30.—It was reported by the authorities that the Kniaz Potemkin had surrendered unconditionally, but it is now confirmed that it was joined by the battleship Georgi Pobiedonosets, whose officers were made prisoners.

Prepared for an Attack.

"Both vessels are anchored in the roads, and are using searchlights vigorously as if expecting an attack from the squadron, which is about fifteen miles distant.

"The commander of the troops has received a telegram from the government ordering him to sink the rebel ships without regard to a possible bombardment.

"I have information regarding this second mutiny on absolutely reliable authority."

Twelve Hours Latest News.

The dispatch to the Daily Mail is timed 12:35 o'clock this morning, but nothing was received from Odessa up to 6 o'clock this morning confirming it. None of the other special dispatches from Odessa published this morning is timed later than 6 o'clock last evening.

Torpedo Boat Joins Rebels.

The London Times' St. Petersburg correspondent, wiring before the receipt of the sensational midnight news, sent the following significant dispatch:

"St. Petersburg, June 30.—Admiral Kruger delayed his departure from Sevastopol. One of his destroyers in the meantime reached Odessa and joined the mutineers.

Lost Ship; Didn't Know It.

"The Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky left Sevastopol on July 26 with the squadron. The mutiny occurred during the maneuvers and it was enabled to slip away unnoticed.

"Admiral Chukhnin, who was at St. Petersburg, on learning the situation telegraphed to Admiral Kruger to catch and sink the battleship.

"Admiral Kruger, who was at sea, received the order by wireless telegraph. He replied that no ship was missing. He had returned to port when the absence of the Kniaz Potemkin was first noticed."

Officials Cover Up Story.

"The government is suppressing all news. Even the officials of the ministry of marine in nine cases out of ten are not aware of the mutiny. It is understood the official version drafted for publication stated that the mutineers had left Odessa on board a foreign steamer."

Mutiny at Sevastopol?

One dispatch from Odessa says it is rumored that a mutiny has occurred on the battleship Tchesme at Sevastopol.

Until early this morning it was believed that the mutiny had collapsed as suddenly as it began. The crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin was reported to have surrendered to Admiral Krieger's squadron without firing a shot.

The mutineers, it was said, demanded amnesty, but when the squadron closed around

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

them they reluctantly hauled down their red flag. Then they were conveyed in small batches to the various ships of the fleet.

Exactly what happened, however, was to a great extent a matter of conjecture, aided by binoculars.

After the shots the Kniaz Potemkin fired before midnight on Thursday nothing further happened. Anxious Odessa woke early to find two battleships of the Black sea squadron lying off Langeron Point, and every one was expecting a naval fight.

The city was like an armed camp. Troops barred all the approaches to the harbor, and were bivouacking in tents in Cathedral square, and four batteries of artillery well supplied with ammunition had been placed in the park and at Langeron.

Housetops Are Thronged.

During the morning housetops, windows, and every viewpoint in the higher parts of town were thronged with citizens looking anxiously seaward, awaiting developments. Then to the surprise of everybody the Kniaz Potemkin was soon seen steaming to meet the squadron, exchanging signals as it proceeded. Then, to the greater astonishment of all, Admiral Krieger's five battleships passed out of sight, and the excitement of the town grew more intense.

Fleet Enters the Bay.

Presently news came that the other battleships, a cruiser, and several torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats had joined the first two battleships, and that all were approaching at full speed, the flagship flying signals which read: "Yield or be sunk."

The Kniaz Potemkin, which had weighed anchor, started in the direction of Langeron point, near Odessa. Every one expected the immediate opening of an engagement, but instead long interchanges of signals were begun, the mutineers apparently parleying to obtain favorable terms.

Finally the battleship was said to have stood in closer to the squadron, the vessels at which formed a circle around it.

Later the squadron, it was reported, resumed formation and headed out to sea, the Kniaz Potemkin returning to its anchorage, accompanied by the Catherine II., which is said to have placed a prize crew on board.

The terms of the alleged surrender could not be learned ashore, as boats from the shore were not allowed to approach, but it is thought that the mutineers received promises that the punishment prescribed by the naval rules would be mitigated to some extent. The Catherine II. remained in the harbor.

STORY OF THE MUTINY.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ODESSA, June 30.—From officers of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin who were put ashore on Thursday the full story of the mutiny is learned for the first time. The officers stated that the captain, the first lieutenant, the ship's surgeon, a sub-lieutenant, and one ensign had been killed and that the rest of the officers were detained as prisoners on the battleship. Thirty sailors were killed.

The mutiny occurred at noon last Monday while the battleship was at sea. Some of the sailors complained to the lieutenant in command at the time that their food was bad. The lieutenant ordered the crew to line up and commanded those who were satisfied with their food to go to the right and those who were dissatisfied to the left.

A majority declared themselves satisfied, whereupon the remainder made a dash for the armory and began shooting at the officers, who were dining and were not armed and not aware of what was happening.

Captain Killed While Swimming.

Many of the officers and sailors rushed to the side and jumped overboard to save their lives. Among these were the captain and the first lieutenant. The mutineers, in the meantime, had loaded a six inch gun with canister and rained a hail of shot on the water, killing all who tried to escape except one sailor, who lived to tell the tale.

The story of the murder of a sailor by an officer is declared to be a pure invention.

Stories Do Not Agree.

The story told by the officers of the Kniaz Potemkin does not agree with the version given by the mutinous sailors.

When the crew was in possession of the battleship they hoisted the red flag and steamed into the harbor here. They sent ashore in an armed pinnace a coffin containing the body of the sailor Omitchuk, with a note pinned to his uniform stating that he had been shot by the commander of the battleship for complaining of the poor quality of the soup served to the men.

Twenty Revolutionists on Board.

The officers assert that the mutiny was the result of a plot concocted by twenty sailors who were members of a revolutionary organization. The complaints against bad food were, it is asserted, mere pretexts.

Why Shots Were Fired.

The two shots fired last night by the Kniaz Potemkin were a practical threat of worse to follow. This was owing to the foolish temporary detention by the military authorities of four of the fifteen mutineers sent ashore to bury their comrade, Omitchuk. One shot, fairly aimed, fell harmlessly, but dangerously near the spacious cathedral square, which was filled with 1,500 soldiers. The other shot fell a little short of the Cossacks' barracks.

During a demonstration after the funeral of the sailor, Omitchuk, yesterday four persons were killed and several wounded. Many arrests have been made.

A general exodus from Odessa is in progress. Thirty thousand persons have left Italy within the last forty-eight hours. Many members of the foreign colony are sending their wives and families away. The commandant, civil governor, and police master are absolutely inaccessible.

Comparative Order Restored.

Comparative calm has been restored within the city, but disorder continues in the harbor section, where considerable parts of the wharves and docks have been burned.

During the wild excesses of Wednesday night fully 300 rioters were killed by the troops and several hundred were wounded, a number of them being Jews. Many drunken rioters perished in the flames.

Forty-five men, alleged by the police to be incendiaries, were killed last night in Primorskaia street, which flanked the inner bay.

Troops Thoroughly Loyal.

The troops are entirely loyal. Four batteries of artillery, well supplied with ammunition, are stationed at Langeron Park. To show their loyalty it is only necessary to state that when thousands of desperate men tried on Thursday night to rush the military cordon across the entrance to the port, the troops at the word of their commander unhesitatingly opened fire, killing forty-six and wounding 300.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

To Pittsburg Via the Wabash.

Pullman sleeper and free reclining chair car to Pittsburg without change, leave Chicago daily at 2:30 p. m., via the Wabash, and arrive Pittsburg 7:05 next morning. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

MUTINY AT LIBAU ENDS.

FIVE THOUSAND REBELS GIVE UP AFTER LONG BATTLE.

Surrounded by Infantry and Artillery in a Piece of Woods, the Striking Sailors and Marines Fight Until Their Ammunition Is Exhausted—Then, on Promise of Being Supplied with Better Food, They Yield—Strike at Cronstadt Is Soon Quelled.

BULLETIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1, 2:50 a. m.—The workmen at the arms factory at Kolpino, near St. Petersburg, have mutinied and seized the arms stored in the arsenal.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LIBAU, Russia, June 30.—After two days and nights of fighting the 5,000 blue jackets who mutinied Wednesday night have surrendered. Their punishment has not yet been decided upon.

It is not known how many were killed and wounded, but it is believed the casualty list will be heavy. The mutineers were attacked by both infantry and artillery, and the rattle of the machine guns was heard for hours.

The fighting took place in the woods below the city, some distance away. The police allow no one in the city to appear on the streets, which are being patrolled by troops and marines.

5,000 Blue Jackets Revolt.

The mutiny started Wednesday night, when the sailors of the first equipage, as the naval units are known in Russia, revolted because the food was bad. They were joined immediately by the Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth equipages—5,000 bluejackets in all.

The guard at first tried to oppose them, killing one and wounding seven, but the sailors got the upper hand. They seized the guardhouse, broke open stores, securing arms and ammunition.

Pandemonium followed throughout the night. The mutineers wrecked the barracks, attacked the quarters of the officers, and fired volleys at random until morning.

The city was terrorized when troops and artillery arrived Thursday morning. All entrances to the city were closed and gradually the sailors were driven into the woods below the city.

Run Out of Ammunition.

From their position in the woods the mutineers kept up a desultory fire all night. Finally, it is believed, they ran short of ammunition. This fact discouraged them, and after a parley 1,000 of them threw down their arms and surrendered.

This morning the remaining 4,000 surrendered on being promised better food.

CRONSTADT MUTINY OVER.

CRONSTADT, June 30.—The mutiny of the sailors is over, though the strike of workmen continues. There have been no further casualties.

The mutiny involved 8,000 sailors, together with the workmen at the yards and docks of the naval port. They refused to work and for a time a state of mutiny existed.

In the fighting one officer was killed.

The strike may extend to the longshoremen of St. Petersburg, and the workmen in several large factories are again restive and are threatening disorder.

Hundreds of workmen paraded here today and roughly handled several police officers and a naval officer. The workmen finally were dispersed by troops, who arrested thirty-five.

POLICE CHIEF KILLED.

VIENNA, June 30.—A dispatch received at Bucharest from Kisheneff says Gen. Czernotucki, chief of the Bessarabian gendarmerie, has been found murdered in his residence at Kisheneff. A general strike has broken out at Kisheneff. The town is occupied by Cossacks.

STRIKE AT VLADIMIR.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—The strike at Voznesensky province of Vladimir continues. The town resembles a military camp. Infantry and cavalry are quartered in the houses and court yards and are bivouacking in the streets. The governor of the province has arrived at Voznesensk from Vladimir, capital of the province.

OYAMA'S RIGHT AND CENTER MOVE ON LINEVITCH'S ARMY.

Japanese Commander Launches a Big Force at Hailungchen and General Battle Seems Certain.

TOKIO, July 1.—Field Marshal Oyama's right has begun an aggressive movement against Hailungchen.

Pushing Center Forward Slowly.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, GODZYADANI, Manchuria, June 30.—According to information brought by persons arriving from the extreme west, the reports that the Russian right had been turned are incorrect. On the contrary, it is said that Gen. Nogi's army, which on June 16 was far to the westward of the other Japanese armies, has since been moving east in the direction of Changtufu, and the pressure brought to bear against the Russian cavalry flank, it is thought, was for the purpose of covering the withdrawal of the main force.

The Japanese slowly are pushing forward their center. They are strongly fortifying each village occupied and are making a demonstration of considerable force near Hailungcheng, ninety miles east of Changtusu.

The operations are proceeding slowly, and a general engagement is improbable before the end of July.

Reports that Gen. Mistchenko violated Chinese neutrality in his recent raid are officially denied. Members of the staff who have traced the route taken by Mistchenko say that at no time was he closer than fourteen miles to the Mongolian frontier.

FRENCH GUNS ROAR GREETING.

Yankee Naval Escort for Paul Jones' Body Reaches Cherbourg and Is Welcomed by France's Ships.

CHERBOURG, June 30.—The American squadron, consisting of the armored cruiser Brooklyn (flagship) and the protected cruisers Chattanooga, Tacoma, and Galveston, under command of Rear Admiral Sigsbee, to escort to the United States the body of Admiral John Paul Jones, arrived here today, where the body will be embarked.

On board the Brooklyn a catafalque was constructed on the port side of the gun deck immediately forward of the admiral's cabin. The casket will rest upon a wooden dais. The canopy on the inside is decorated with French and Russian ensigns and an American jack, representing the naval services in which Admiral Jones held commands.

Gen. Porter to Have Charge.

PARIS, June 30.—President Roosevelt has appointed Gen. Horace Porter to be senior special ambassador of the United States in connection with the John Paul Jones ceremonies. As special ambassador it will be Gen. Porter's duty to arrange with the French government the details of the delivery of the admiral's body and then to transfer the body to the junior special ambassador, Frank B. Loomis.

Niagara Falls and Return, $12.25.

The Wabash will sell fourth of July excursion tickets to Buffalo and Niagara Falls and return at $12.25 for the round trip, good to go July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Good to return until July 5. Ticket offices, 97 Adams street.

St. Louis and Return, $7.75.

July 1, 2, 3, and 4 the Wabash will sell excursion tickets from Chicago as above, good returning until July 6. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

SECRETARY HAY DIES SUDDENLY

Head of the State Department Expires Early This Morning at Summer Home.

DEATH IS UNEXPECTED.

Yesterday He Improved So Much That Doctor Said He Could Leave His Bed on Sunday.

(Continued from first page.)

the United States as a world power, and from that day to this the personal influence of John Hay has been felt not only at home but in the chancelleries of Europe, in the dead and gone Dutch republics of South Africa, in the decadent empire of China, and in the rising sun of Japan.

* *

The more one studies the diplomatic career of John Hay and compares it with that of his predecessors, the more extraordinary it seems that it should have been given to him to guide the fortunes of the United States along untrodden ways of devious diplomacy, to assist it in bursting its shell of isolation and in assuming among the nations of the earth, for the first time in its history, a voice which from now on unquestionably will be potent in determining the future geography of the globe.

It was fortunate for us that at the time we needed a secretary of state of especial equipment for foreign work, he should have been found ready at hand, with the necessary diplomatic experience, but with an Americanism all his own, and of a type so popular that it has become idiomatic. He had been so busy of late, this John Hay, and his physical breakdown came with so much of surprise to the American people, that one forgets the long public career of this great man, who in his own person bridged American history from Lincoln to Roosevelt, who saw the war fought out which prevented the partition of America, and who concluded his career by preventing the partition of China.

Most of the great secretaries of state, the men who left their impress upon the books, and who wrote papers which have been accepted as precedents by international lawyers, came from the eastern and southern states. From Lincoln to McKinley there was no western secretary, except for brief periods of time, Washburne, Foster, Gresham, Sherman, and Day holding office for much less than an ordinary administrative term. It was therefore reserved for John Hay, the western boy, born in Indiana and educated in Illinois, a type of his own "Pike County Ballads," to impress the nations of the world with a persistent, inventive, and successful American diplomacy.

* *

It is usually found to be the case in public life quite as much as in the commercial or professional world that the men who make the greatest successes are those who have had the best training. Statesmen do not achieve the capacity for government as a man makes a fortune on the stock exchange. There is scarcely to be conceived an occupation in life which requires more constant training than that of the public man who devotes himself seriously to the work. It is always found to be true that experience in minor positions followed by executive administration in different branches of the public service is necessary to the complete equipment of any public servant called to a high office requiring extraordinary capacity. Tracing out the career of Mr. Hay, one finds this particularly true. His public training, from his earliest manhood until he was called to the responsible position he had filled with such credit to himself and his country, has been a series of steps leading him gradually upward and onward in the public service.

* *

Most people are apt to forget that the sagacious diplomat received his earliest training under no less a person than Abraham Lincoln himself, and during a time which not only tried men's souls, but which brought out in extremely young men the best that was in them. One had only to read Mr. Hay's attractive history of the Lincoln administration to see how much there was happening, aside from the fortunes of war, which required an acute knowledge of foreign relations, and which involved the most delicate management on the part of President Lincoln and his associates to avoid embroilment with Europe at a time when we were engaged in the bitter fight for our own existence.

* *

The possibility of active British recognition of the confederacy, the Alabama affair, the constant negotiations with the leaders of the insurgent states, and similar episodes were a rough and ready school of diplomacy such as but few public men have ever attended. Lincoln and Seward must have done a great deal in fashioning the receptive mind of the future secretary of state to a proper appreciation of the magnitude and the delicacy of governmental operations.

Furthermore, this civil war experience was by no means confined to the desk and the office. Lincoln's young secretary early developed an almost intuitive capacity for observing and reporting upon men and events with accuracy and honesty. The president trusted his secretary to an extraordinary degree and sent him out along the battle lines to report upon campaigns, upon men, and upon the general conduct of the army.

It was in this capacity that Hay served as the personal adjutant of the president of the United States and later on became definitely assigned to the staff of one great general after another, retiring from the war with the well earned title of brevet colonel of United States volunteers and assistant adjutant general.

With Lincoln dead and the war ended John Hay found his natural home in the diplomatic service. He was nominally secretary of the legation at Paris, but in point of fact he frequently acted as minister at that time, and, in spite of his comparative youth and the fact that his Paris work was in the crucial period between the American civil war and the great conflict between France and Germany, he there and then laid the foundation of his diplomatic reputation. The secret files of the state department, if they could be published today, would show the extraordinary grasp upon the details of European politics which the young American diplomat demonstrated during the first few years of his foreign career. His subsequent services at Vienna still further fitted him for a complete understanding of the intricacies of the diplomatic game as it was played in Europe.

* *

One of the things in the life of John Hay which this country could least afford to have missed, from several different points of view, was his life in Spain. He had resigned from the Vienna post and returned home for a short time, but was immediately appointed secretary of legation at Madrid and lived in the Spanish capital for two years. Next to Washington Irving, another brilliant man of letters, Mr. Hay succeeded better than any one else in giving a vivid and truthful picture of Spanish life and manners. His "Castilian Days" is read with delight by thousands to this day. It was published in 1871, and although it contains many things which are seriously critical of the Spanish people themselves, it has never aroused the slightest trace of resentment. On the contrary, the Madrid people refer as fondly to Hay as they do to Irving.

* *

Returning from Europe on the same steamer with the secretary of state, while at breakfast one morning, I made some reference to "Castilian Days," and was surprised when the secretary said, with a smile: "I am surprised to hear you say the book has been so generally popular, because, if the ordinary rule of my writings holds good, it ought to be unpopular. You know, I never cared so much for the 'Pike County Ballads' as some other people did, and yet my good friends have persistently associated my memory with that book. My own choice was for 'Castilian Days,' which, to me, is the best literary work I have ever done, or which at least represents a literary atmosphere which pleases me more. Perhaps that was because the book was so much a part of myself. It was written throughout as a mere record of my own personal experiences in Spain. I made it a point not to consult a single work of reference while I was preparing the manuscript, and the book, from one end to the other, was written in as natural a manner as if I had been composing a letter to some dear personal friend. Because I liked it so much it has seemed to me that it must be unpopular, so as to reverse the 'Pike County Ballads' experience."

* *

But it was not at all as a literary episode that Mr. Hay's Spanish experience was destined to become so immensely valuable to his country, but because it was subsequently to serve him in understanding Spanish diplomatic methods. He came back to America from Madrid, dropped out of the diplomatic service altogether, and devoted his attention to literature. He was an extremely graceful and sometimes a forceful writer. For five years he held an editorial desk on the New York Tribune, and cemented there the friendship with Whitelaw Reid which continued to the end. He was frequently left in entire charge of the editorial department of the Tribune, which then possessed extraordinary influence in the councils of the republican party and the nation. In this way Mr. Hay was again put closely in touch with the current of public opinion in America, and it became his daily duty to assimilate the news of the world, thus still further fitting him for the important post to which he was to be called more than two score years later on.

It was in 1875 that John Hay returned to the central west, where he was born in 1838. He had married a year before that time Miss Clara Stone, a daughter of Amasa Stone of Cleveland, and to that city he went with her at the conclusion of his editorial engagement in New York. His marriage relieved him of all financial anxiety, but he was not the man to be idle on that account. On the contrary, he participated in the most active way in the presidential campaigns which resulted in the election of Hayes and Garfield and in the unexpected defeat of Blaine.

In the meanwhile he had been repeatedly called upon to give the country the benefit of his diplomatic training, among other things being assistant secretary of state for nearly two years, during which time he became, as a matter of necessity, familiar with the ordinary routine machinery of the department, a knowledge which later on enabled him to devote his attention to the big things in his office without being hampered by unfamiliarity with department methods.

* *

When President McKinley selected John Hay as ambassador to Great Britain there was universal commendation of the appointment throughout the country. It was felt that he measured up well, that he was a fitting representative of America, and, above all, that he fulfilled the tradition which has sent brilliant literary and professional men from Washington to the court of St. James. No one could have realized that his return to the diplomatic service was but the beginning of a great career. Yet within a year after his appointment as ambassador, in March, 1897, relations with Spain had become acute, the Maine had been blown up, and Mr. Hay was plunged into diplomatic duties of the most delicate character, involving, as they did, the secret purchase of munitions of war and of armed ships without involving direct violation of British nutrality.

There was no one man, not even our minister at Madrid, who was so closely in touch with the general diplomatic situation of Europe as John Hay. Upon him devolved the vastly important duty of determining whether, in the event of war between the United States and Spain, one or more of the nations of Europe would be tempted to intervene from dynastic or purely selfish interests. The diplomatic history of the early months of 1898 could readily have been written from the embassy in London, and it may be doubted whether even John Sherman himself, who was the nominal secretary of state, until the time of the declaration of the war, had any idea of the extent of the diplomatic services of Mr. Hay at that time.

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Under ordinary circumstances the retirement of John Sherman would have been followed immediately by the appointment of John Hay. They were both credited to the same state, and Mr. Hay was the natural secretary of state at that time, except that just then the post at London was more important than the office at the head of the department in Washington. So it was that Judge Day, the intimate personal friend and confidential adviser of the president, was made secretary of state, but with the distinct understanding on his part that he should be permitted to retire when the immediate necessity for his services in Washington should disappear.

Cervera's foolishly brave sortie from Santiago harbor just before the fourth of July, 1898, practically ended the Spanish war. The protocol, which provided for the suspension of hostilities, was signed a month later, and thereupon it became a question only of the definition of terms of peace. The opportunity had arrived for recalling Mr. Hay, and he came to Washington at the expressed request of William McKinley, who foresaw thus early that above and beyond the possible acquisition of territory as a result of the Spanish war, there must be a vast enlargement of the place the United States would be forced to fill among the nations of the earth.

He brought John Hay to Washington because he was aware of his remarkable equipment for the work to be required of him, and the gentle but acutely wise president knew that the western born diplomat, in spite of his repeated residences abroad, had never sacrificed a particle of the sturdy Americanism which had enabled him to create a "Little Breeches," but that he could be depended upon to maintain the American policy, pledged to peace, but not afraid to fight.

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From 1898 to 1905 is only eight years as the almanac counts time, and yet how full those years have been of events of such a character as actually to revolutionize the international policy of the United States. Dewey's victory in Manila bay and the determination of the American people, so readily interpreted by President McKinley, to assume the "white man's burden," in the islands necessitated, not a reversal, but an immediate amplification of our previous diplomatic policy.

It is a long way from the Monroe doctrine to the open door, and it required extraordinary genius to force Europe to recognize us as a world power, and at the same time to avoid the entangling alliances against which Washington warned us upon the foundation of the republic. Up to that time the most aggressive diplomacy of America centered around the Monroe doctrine itself, and was perhaps best exemplified in Richard Olney's notification to Great Britain that territorial steals by European nations on the American continent would not be tolerated. The essence of the Monroe doctrine, however, was concerned in the further policy of noninterference with the affairs of Europe. From the day when Mr. Monroe became secretary of state in 1811 until the time of McKinley it had been the fashion of American newspapers and public men to announce, over and over again, that we would let Europe alone and that Europe must let America alone.

It required extraordinary tact and downright diplomatic genius, month by month and year by year, to permit the recognition of America as a world power and at the same time not only to preserve but to dignify and amplify the Monroe doctrine. This has been John Hay's greatest work, and I have cause for saying that he believed it to be such, and that in the days to come he would be recognized as having made an extension of American influence without in any way sacrificing its claim to the complete domination of its own section of the globe. This he certainly accomplished, and now, less than eight years after the ratification of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, American diplomacy has successfully enforced the integrity of China with one hand and initiated international bankruptcy proceedings for Santo Domingo with the other.

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The Monroe doctrine is recognized today as never before, and with it has come a concession by every European nation that the day has passed when land grabbing can be indulged in either in Africa or Asia without provoking something more than a mere show of interest on the part of the powerful American state department.

Surely it is a splendid achievement to be brought about during the career of one man in one office. Fortunate it is that the administrations of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, representing as they do the inception and the fruition of our real international life, have been welded together by the genius and the integrity of this one man, John Hay.

There have been many things in Mr. Hay's diplomatic career for which he has been sharply criticised. In some cases he has been misunderstood. In a few cases, it is possible, he has himself misunderstood the tendency of American sentiment. He has, however, made no great mistake. On the contrary, he has achieved distinct diplomatic triumphs, and entirely aside from the general policy of the country, which to a certain extent has been dictated by public opinion rather than by any administration, there has been an extraordinary personal triumph for the man himself. The reputation he has achieved abroad is not limited by the metes and bounds of mere diplomatic policy. The foreign offices of Great Britain and Europe have learned to admire the skill and the tact displayed by Mr. Hay himself. Many of his state papers have been models of tact and exquisite expression. He has coined words and phrases which have since become current in diplomacy, and he has asserted the new American policy with an art not generally possessed by public men abroad, where literary skill is seldom joined with downright statesmanship.

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As to individual instances of the modern American diplomacy as exemplified by John Hay, the files of the department of state are burdened with distinct diplomatic triumphs. In some cases this success has been achieved by mere directness of method and by following closely along the lines laid down by distinguished Americans who have left their impress upon the department. In a majority of instances, however, the individuality of Mr. Hay is apparent during the whole course of the negotiations, and to him is personally due a large proportion of the triumph.

It is likely in the years to come that Secretary Hay's reputation as a diplomat will generally be assigned to the orient as the scene of his most successful operations. In this he was not reaching out after new fields nor deserting the old American standards of noninterference. We had, however, been forced by our acquisition of the Philippines to take an active interest in the commercial and political future of the Chinese and Japanese markets. Had it not been for our own oriental possessions it is more than likely that France, Germany, Great Britain, and Russia would have divided up first China and then Japan, and thus have cut us off forever from the trade of the orient, of which we are the natural masters.

It was the boxer episode in China in 1900 which first brought to the front the dominant influence of John Hay in oriental affairs. During the trying weeks of that awful summer, when no one knew whether the diplomats shut up in Peking were alive or dead, it was Secretary Hay who, more than any other chief of a foreign office, never lost his head. Fortunately for all concerned, and most happily of all for poor bewildered China, Mr. Hay trusted Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister in Washington. It was through him a message was sent to Minister Conger and an answer received in the state department cipher, thus demonstrating the safety to that time of the diplomats and preventing an invasion of China with fire and sword, which, of course, would have resulted in the complete dismemberment of the flowery kingdom. When the allied forces marched upon Peking, and when China was actually in the hands of foreign troops, it was Mr. Hay in person who initiated the pacific policy which was afterwards accepted and who neutralized the bloodthirsty European demands for retribution.

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From that day to this American influence in China has been successfully exerted not to secure territory but to preserve the integrity of the ancient empire. John Hay practically invented the open door, and it has been his pertinacious diplomatic wisdom which has kept the door something more than ajar even in time of war involving the exterior provinces of the Chinese empire. In everything he has done, of course, Mr. Hay has followed out this one broad line of policy. In spite of sneers and of discouragements, he secured a definition of purpose by all the great powers of the world in which, although no pledge was exacted, they put themselves on their honor to refrain from territorial aggression or from trading upon the manifest weakness of China and its consequent inability to resist extraordinary diplomatic pressure.

Europe was aghast at the opening of the war between Japan and Russia when Mr. Hay undertook to limit the sphere of hostilities and practically to unite the neutral nations in a guarantee that China should not interfere between the two belligerents, and on the other hand that the two belligerents should not interfere with China. His use of the phrase "administrative entity" was a stroke of genius, in a diplomatic way, because it defined as nothing previously had done, that part of the ancient Chinese empire in which the authority of the Peking government was still recognized. European diplomats took it for granted that no one could or should interfere in the slightest degree between two warring nations. It remained for Mr. Hay to demonstrate that this could be done, not only without provoking a general war but even having as a direct result an actual limitation of the sphere of hostilities, which, after all, have been confined in a curious degree to the territory immediately around and about Port Arthur.

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It is merely a sequence of Mr. Hay's policy of oriental activity that has resulted in the selection of Washington as the place in which to settle upon the conditions of peace between Japan and Russia. American diplomacy in the east has been so straightforward and so honest from the outset that both Russia and Japan were convinced of the possibility of receiving absolutely fair treatment during the progress of negotiations conducted under the immediate protection of John Hay and Theodore Roosevelt. Never before, it must be remembered, has any European nation consented to settle its affairs involving national honor except in its own neighborhood. Paris, Vienna, Brussels, Geneva, and other capitals have been the scenes of great peace negotiations, but the bloodiest war of modern times is to be stopped by conferences inaugurated in the great diplomatic room at the state department, where John Hay personally communicated to the representatives of the European powers those ideas of diplomatic policies which have since been accepted by all the world.

Not the least of Mr. Hay's triumph in the state department has been the success with which he avoided giving aid or comfort either to Japan or Russia. The sentiment of this country was overwhelmingly in favor of the island empire. Russia had a traditionary claim to our friendship, but at the outbreak of the war the Japanese captured the affections of the American public. As Mr. Hay told me, during the trip back from Europe, he believed the administration of President Roosevelt was entitled to the most credit of all, because of the fact that, in spite of the extraordinary sentiment in the United States favorable to Japan, not a single official act has been committed from the beginning to the end of the war which had given Russia cause for complaint. No such complaint was ever received, and it was this fact more than anything else which in the end induced Russia to agree upon Washington as the place for conducting the final peace negotiations.

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This refusal of the senate to accept the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty was a bitter episode for the secretary. He never got over the dislike he then conceived for the senate, and from that day until his practical retirement from the department was brought about by his physical breakdown, he seldom failed in general conversation to express his disgust with the senate as a part of the treaty making power of the government. He was a loyal servant of the people, nevertheless, and his subsequent negotiation of the new isthmian treaty and its ratification by the senate showed that he would not allow his personal resentment to interfere with his duties to the public.

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But from the day when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was turned down by the senate John Hay cordially hated the upper house of congress. He disliked the methods of many senators in demanding consulates and other foreign posts for their constituents as the price of their exercise of the power of confirmation or of the ratification of treaties. On one occasion President Roosevelt, who fully understood the effect of this inheritance from the early days of the McKinley administration, turned to the secretary of state in a joking way, and, with the familiarity which was always used between the two men, asked:

"John, which of the senators do you hate most?"

"The one I have seen last," said Mr. Hay, with characteristic wit, and this has become one of the stock stories of the administration.

During my latest conversation with the secretary of state I took occasion in all good faith to assure him that the people on the ship, in common with Americans of all degrees of faith and politics, were anxious for good news as to his health and were daily praying that he might come back fully restored. It was a sad sort of smile of gratification I saw on the secretary's face as he replied, with an evident reminiscence of his old embroilment with the senate, "Yes, I have had plenty of support everywhere except where I needed it most, in the senate. I had only two real good senatorial friends in my diplomatic work. One of these, poor old Platt of Connecticut, is now dead, and the other is out of the senate, for he is vice president."

This recalls the fact that not the least among his services to the American public was the passive sense of confidence inspired by the personality of John Hay at the conclusion of that week of tragedy in Buffalo. McKinley, the beloved, was dead. Roosevelt, the unknown, had become president. He was supposed to be a dangerous hothead, fickle, impulsive, chimerical. There was a distinct feeling of unrest, especially among the people of large property.

* *

Nothing President Roosevelt did created so much confidence as his immediate and public affiliation with John Hay. Even Mr. Roosevelt's bitterest critics felt that so long as he retained Hay in the state department just so long would he have an adviser at his right hand who could be depended upon to insist upon wise moderation at home and abroad. Furthermore, as secretary of state Mr. Hay was heir apparent, and in that way assured the people, because they knew that if Roosevelt by his impetuosity provoked the attack of another assassin, the government at Washington would be left in the hands of a safe and sane man. This passive confidence inspired by Mr. Hay's abstract integrity and ability had a vast amount to do with the speedy adjustment of public sentiment to the accession of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency under such extraordinary conditions.

Furthermore, there is every reason to believe that the continuous service of Mr. Hay at the head of President Roosevelt's cabinet contributed toward the splendid indorsement the administration received at the presidential election of 1904.

* *

So completely have we become accustomed to associate the name of John Hay with our advent into real world power politics that we are apt to overlook many of the more domestic triumphs of the state department under his management. When he established a modus vivendi for the preliminary definition of the Alaskan boundary he was fiercely assailed by a large section of the American press. The outcome, however, fully demonstrated his honesty of purpose and established the boundary line as originally claimed by America, thus settling for all time a question which otherwise might have embroiled the United States with Great Britain.

In a similar way Mr. Hay was accused of partiality for Great Britain during the Boer war, but subsequent events proved that in that case he merely maintained a wise neutrality, and was brave enough in spite of the strong sentiment in this country in behalf of the Boers to avoid any official action which would give the British authorities the right to accuse us of a violation of our obligations. His action at that time demonstrated the good faith of the United States, and the ability of our government to withstand the influence of popular passion. The result was that when it became necessary for Secretary Hay to take a hand in the Venezuela trouble, the British, who had participated in the blockade, were the first to agree to arbitration, and this, as was well understood at the time, was largely if not entirely due to the personal popularity of John Hay among British public men, and their confidence that he could be depended upon to do exact justice to all concerned.

* *

In everything which has more directly concerned the interests of the United States the policy of the state department under the direction of John Hay has been generally successful.

The questions involved in the recognition of the new republic of Panama and of securing similar recognition by Europe required the use of extraordinary diplomatic methods, and it should be said to the credit of Mr. Hay that practically all of the work involved in putting the isthmian canal on a proper international basis was initiated and completed by the secretary of state himself.

END-OF-THE-WEEK RATES.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

To nearby summer resorts. Tickets at special low rates on sale Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, good until the following Monday to return. Other low rates in effect daily. Illustrated folder, "Short Jaunts for Busy People," free on application at ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station. (Tel. Cent. 721.)

Secretary of State John Hay, Who Is Dead.

Annual Horse Show Brings Out Exhibit of Fine Horses; Society Present in Force.

MRS. MEDILL M'CORMICK RIDING "PARSON." WINNERS OF FIRST PRIZE IN "TEAM HUNT." MRS. W. W. TRACY ON "PHILADELPHIA." MISS MARY LORD ON "GREY EAGLE."

WOMEN RIDERS TAKE THE PRIZES

Defeat the Men in Showing Hunters at Lake Forest Horse Show.

THRONG IN ATTENDANCE.

White Linen Gowns Predominate Among Costumes Seen in the Boxes.

The booted and spurred horseman of the north shore was mastered yesterday by the fair horsewoman in linen and patent leather. The scene of his vanquishment was an oval graveward fringed with nodding ostrich plumes and lacy parasols. The occasion was the annual Lake Forest open air horse show. Applauded by a thousand gloved hands the horsewoman rode her thoroughbred over the course without touching a heel, and cantered away with the blue streamers fluttering from the hunter's head. Three times she repeated the feat, three times the gloved hands applauded, and three times the horsemen straggled after her. It was in the events devoted to the hunters—those in which expert horsemanship counts most.

The sun was going down when the mounted usher galloped into the grassy arena and sounded the call for the hunters. Ia threes the nervous thoroughbreds trotted out, and, each for the run, lined up at the western edge of the field.

Making the Jumps.

Judge J. B. Perkins of Cleveland gave the signal, and the first team—W. O. Lindley on Drayton, W. Vernon Booth on Duke of Somerset, and Charles Fernald on L. F. Swift's entry, Protection—responded. The team scored 12 at the first jump, 12 at the second, 13 at the third, and 14 at the fourth—a total of 51 points out of a possible 60. Then came the second team—Henry M. Hubbard on Revelation, Charles Hull Ewing on Gladiator, and Granger Farwell on Drayton—and they made a score of 56, making a perfect record on the last two jumps. Next came John Dorr Bradley on Volta, W. Vernon Booth on Merry Lad, and John T. Pirie Jr. mounted on Delavan Smith's His Grace. They fell 1 point below the score of the second team, totaling 55.

The horsemen galloped back into the greenwood, and the horsewomen mounted as their slender hunters took their places. Team 4 was called to the lists with Miss Florence Grey on Tom Boy, Mrs. Arthur S. Kales on Skylark, and Miss Mary Belle Lord on Mrs. Finley Barrell's entry, The Kid. The women's team scored 14 at the first jump, repeated the feat at the second and third and made a perfect score—15—at the fourth, a total of 57. They retired and team 5 came out—Miss Mary Belle Lord on Grey Eagle, Mrs. W. W. Tracy on Agnes Booth's Philadelphia, and Mrs. Medill McCormick on Mrs. Arthur T. Aldis' Parson. At the first jump the low score of 13 was made, but the next three jumps were taken with a record of only two points below the highest possible score. Team 5 galloped out of the field with the blue ribbon. The second prize was taken by team 4 and the third by team 2.

The next class was for light weight hunters up to carrying 165 pounds to the hounds, and in this class Miss Mary Belle Lord, mounted on H. F. Good's entry Schmaultz, carried off the blue ribbon, the red streamers being awarded to Albert M. Day's Alert, and the yellow to W. Vernon Booth's Merry Lad.

In the next class, for middleweight hunters up to carrying 165 to 190 pounds, Miss Jones took first prize with Best Fellow, ridden by Herbert Jones, making a perfect score of 20. The second honors were taken by Miss Mary Lord on Lightfoot, with the 20 score duplicated. Third ribbons were awarded Charles Hall Ewing's Gladiator.

Winners of Prizes.

With the horsewomen monopolizing the prizes offered in the hunter classes, the men retrieved themselves in the other events. In all the men captured sixty-one prizes and their feminine competitors forty-seven. First prizes were won by the following exhibitors:

George A. McKinlock,	Miss Mary Lord,
Philip D. Armour,	Harrison L. Van Schaick,
H. Dick,	W. W. Keith,
Mr. Finley Barrell,	E. C. Price,
Miss E. Pope [2],	Mrs. Arthur T. Aldis,
H. F. Good [2],	Miss Agnes Booth.

Winners of second prizes are:

Mrs. Frank R. McMullin,	James F. Lord,
Catharine A. Price,	E. A. Russell,
Mrs. A. Roche,	Miss Florence Grey,
J. F. Van Schaick,	Mrs. Arthur T. Aldis,
A. Valentine,	Miss Mary Lord [2].
Albert M. Day,	

Winners of third prizes are:

Mrs. George E. Marcy,	W. W. Keith,
Louis F. Swift,	Henry M. Hubbard,
L. Baker,	C. H. Ewing [2],
Mrs. J. F. Curtis [2],	Granger Farwell,
Ida May Swift,	W. Vernon Booth,
Mrs. P. A. Valentine.	

Just as Johnny Hand's band was getting warmed up the gaited saddle horses trotted into the ring to exhibit their gaits and manners before the appreciative throng. George McKinlock took the first prize, Mrs. McMullin the second, and Mrs. Marcy the third. Then came the children's ponies and the blue ribbon went to Mrs. P. D. Armour's Patsy, ridden by young Lester Armour. Young John R. Thompson was disqualified because it was claimed he was not a resident of the vicinity, although his father said he lived in Libertyville.

Procession to the Grounds.

Long before the hour set for the opening of the show, touring cars, breaks, drags, coaches, and vehicles of every description found in country or metropolitan stables formed a procession along the country roads leading to the Onwentsia club. When Bugler Davis from Fort Sheridan took his stand whirl around the arena, which was walled with gayly decorated boxes from which a thousand red and white pennants fluttered, society was out in force to witness the performances.

There were many new faces in the boxes and many familiar ones returned from other fashionable resorts. Chief among the latter were Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Valentine, who came in from their country home at Oconomowoc to be present. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Vernon Booth and had with them Mrs. Valentine's sons, Lester and Philip Armour. Mr. W. M. Bunting, Miss Agnes Booth, and Vernon Booth Jr. also were of the party. Mrs. Valentine wore a costume of handkerchief linen, the skirt being finely plaited and having a deep inserting of Irish lace. The long coat, belted loosely, was also incrusted with the lace, and a large white hat faced with black and swathed with a long white plume completed the effect. Mrs. Booth was also in white, her gown likewise of finest linen and hand embroidered, with which she wore a rose colored crisp hat with plumes of the same shade.

Next to them sat Mrs. P. D. Armour, her suit of all white being completed by a small toque of white chip. She had with her little Lolita Armour, dressed in sheer white organdie billowy with valenciennes lace and smart with pink bows. The Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively and Miss Biller completed Mrs. Armour's party.

Dressed in White and Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Adams had a party almost next to the Armour box, Mrs. Adams wearing all white with a hat of straw color trimmed with pink and swathed with white chiffon. In their party was Mrs. Herbert Stone in a natty suit of black and white set off with bright green bows and pipings. Her small white hat was trimmed with green wings and a touch of black. Mrs. Mabel Newell and Mr. White were also with Mr. and Mrs. Adams.

At the east end of boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, whose guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, Mrs. C. C. Adsit, and Miss Elizabeth Adsit. Mrs. Smith was wearing a white linen skirt and embroidered bodice, her small lavender toque being trimmed with a bunch of purple pansies. Mrs. Chalmers' gown was of handkerchief linen, embroidered in large medallions and trimmed with lace, and with it she wore a hat of embroidery set off with small flowers in lavender and pink shades.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keith's box was well to the center, and Mrs. Keith had with her Mrs. A. A. Sprague II. and Miss Edith Hoyt. Mrs. Keith wore all white linen, her short coffee jacket being heavy with an embroidered edge, and worn over a filmy waist much trimmed with fine lace. Her hat was of the sailor shape and trimmed with pink grapes, and she wore a pink chiffon veil tightly drawn. Miss Hoyt was in flowered mull and Mrs. Sprague in white linen, with a large white hat.

White Dress and Black Hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor had Miss Enid George and Miss Edna Ward with them, the hostess wearing white linen trimmed with narrow insertings of thread lace. Her hat was a large one of black neapolitan straw trimmed with feathers.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Farwell Jr. had Miss Greeley, Miss Fannie West, Miss Katherine Farwell, and Mr. Blakeley with them, and another party was composed of Mrs. Dudley Winston, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, and Miss Ethel De Koven. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bigelow had no guests, preferring to have their children with them for the first day. Mrs. Bigelow wore black taffeta with a large black and white hat trimmed with ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Medill McCormick, who entertained at luncheon before the show, had with her Mrs. Arrick Kirk, Miss Louise Gaylord, Miss Munn, Mr. Rockwell King, and Mr. Welling, while nearby sat Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farwell, having Miss Whitlock and Miss Elizabeth Farwell with them.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobart Moore, who came in from Lake Geneva, had a party of New York friends, including Mrs. William C. Fargo, Miss Helen Fargo, Mr. Stuart Preston, Dr. Carl M. Brandt, and Mr. Nathaniel Moore. Mrs. C. E. Pope entertained Miss Ethel Hooper and Mr. and Mrs. James Cary Evans, while with Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chapin were Mr. and Mrs. F. A. May and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gaylord. Miss Mary Lord had her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lionel Hasler, the latter wearing her habit of tan linen with a three cornered hat of black patent leather.

In Outer Line of Boxes.

In the outer line of boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brewster, Mrs. H. E. Schmidt of New York, Miss Amy Waller, and Mr. Hopewell Rogers. Mrs. Brewster wore a white dotted mull and a large Alice blue hat with black plumes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dick's party was composed of Miss Mabel Dick, Miss Mildred Wells, and Miss Chauncey of Boston, and not far away with Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Swift were Mrs. Swift, Mrs. C. F. Swift, Mrs. Mary Swift, Miss Ida May Swift, and Mrs. Charles Fernald. Mrs. Calvin Durand had Mrs. E. H. Allen, Mrs. F. W. Pine, and Miss Durand with her, and in Mrs. J. Wallace Wakem's party were Miss Martin, Mrs. George McLaughlin, and Mr. Theodore Hentrin.

Miss Ethel Wrenn entertained Mrs. William D. Ewart, Mrs. John Sheppard Stone, Miss Rowena Ewart, and Mrs. Howard Wrenn, and in the next box were Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gorton, with Mrs. Gorton's mother, Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. J. T. Pirie Jr., who entertained at luncheon at the club at noon, had with her Mrs. Harry Durand, Mrs. H. W. Farnum, Mrs. John B. Drake Jr., and Mrs. Rike, and with Mrs. James F. Gilbert were Mrs. Benjamin Kendall, Mrs. George S. Gaylord, Miss Ruth Perry, and Mrs. Charles W. Dempster. Mr. Alfred L. Baker had Miss Isabel Baker, Miss Mary Baker, and Miss Ethel Keys.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra J. Warner and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McCormick were together, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. De Wolf, Mrs. George Peck Jr. of Milwaukee, Miss Lillian Rea, and Miss Maude Peck formed another party. Mr. and Mrs. Bland Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ballard of Louisville, Ky., Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Shreve, Mr. Elbert Harvey, Maj. Winship, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Houston occupied two boxes. Another large party was that of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Morton, whose guests were Mr. E. A. Potter, Miss Potter, Mrs. Carl Morton, Wirt Morton, Miss Martha Morton and the children, Jane, Helen, and Joy Morton II. Mrs. William G. Hibbard's guests were Miss Mary Walsh, Mrs. Alanson Follansbee, Miss Eunice Follansbee, Miss Elizabeth Belden, and Miss Katherine Dudley.

Mrs. W. A. Alexander had for guests Mrs. Redmond Stephens, Mrs. Van Wagenen Alling, Miss Powell of Indianapolis, and Miss Elsie Boulton, the whole party wearing white gowns. Mr. and Mrs. James Heyworth had with them Mr. and Mrs. Oren Taft and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walker, and with Mrs. Henry W. Hoyt were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lancaster and Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Robbins' party included Mr. and Mrs. James W. Thorne and Mr. and Mrs. Finley Barrell, and Mrs. William B. McIlvaine entertained Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Miss Simons, together with several children.

DUFREE IS RELEASED ON BAIL.

Elgin Man, Accused of Wife Murder, Is Out on $1,000 Bond, Signed by Attorney.

Elgin, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—W. H. Dufree, who is accused of the murder of his wife, was released on bonds of $1,000, signed by his attorney, today. Judge Healy of the City court fixed the bonds.

No evidence was submitted in the habeas corpus proceedings. The case will be heard July 19.

Good Fishing at Cedar Lake.

Only 75 cents to Cedar Lake, Ind., and return on Saturdays and Sundays, returning Mondays; also $1 going any day, returning three days. Depot, Dearborn Station.

MANY ARRESTS FOR GRAFT

MILWAUKEE GRAND JURY INDICTS THIRTY-EIGHT.

Five County Supervisors and Thirteen Ex-Supervisors Are Named in Charges of Bribe Taking for Deals That Cover Last Two Years—Oncoming Trials Are Expected to Lay Bare Stupendous System of Boodling—Follows Confessions.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 30.—[Special.]—The first arrests in the graft investigations by the present grand jury were made today when Fred G. Schultz, a newspaper man, and Joseph Galewsky, ex-supervisor of the Eighteenth ward, were taken into custody on the charge of bribery.

Thirty-eight indictments were returned today implicating twenty-one individuals, and capiases were issued by Judge Brasee for those named in the indictments. Coupled with these indictments are others which were returned by two previous grand juries against alleged boodlers whose cases either have not been tried or have been put off from time to time.

The list of supervisors indicted contains these names:

G. F. Reichardt,	Frank Fowler,
William H. O'Keefe,	Arthur S. Green.
Benjamin Baden.	

The ex-supervisors are:

August Puls,	J. J. Galewski.
Charles Bottenberg,	Peter J. Head.
J. F. Dittmar,	Charles Besfield.
Albert C. Bade,	Frank G. Oeffein,
W. C. Wegner.	Max Reinnoldt.
Herman Haasch,	Fred Hartung, present
Frank Burkhardt.	assemblyman.

All Indictments for Bribery.

As rapidly as the arrests are being made, bail is being furnished in the sum of $1,000 on the first indictment and $500 on each additional, where more than one indictment has been returned against an individual. All the indictments charge bribery.

Perhaps the most sensational is an indictment against Fred C. Schultz, a newspaper reporter, who is charged with offering a bribe of $250 to Edward F. Strauss, for his influence in the county board for the sale of the old morgue land site to the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company. The bribe, it is said, was accepted. The transfer of the property was made.

It is expected that the trials started by the indictments will expose a monumental system of graft and boodle which has existed in Milwaukee county for several years.

Indictments Result of Confessions.

The bundle of indictments handed down today is said to be the result of confessions obtained by District Attorney McGovern from Otto Seidel Jr., the register of deeds and former supervisor, and Edward F. Strauss, also an ex-supervisor. These two went before the present grand jury and, it is said, laid bare the history of many questionable transactions of the county board.

The present investigation will cover several big "deals." Four years ago a site for a new morgue was purchased by the board of supervisors and it is said $20,000 was divided among certain members of the board after the deal went through.

Another deal was executed, it is alleged, when a large addition was built to the county hospital, and still another deal when furniture was purchased for this addition.

Boodle from Courthouse Repairs.

Repairs to the county courthouse were added in the last few years, and it is alleged contractors were compelled to pay liberal amounts to members of the county board before contracts were awarded.

Another matter to come up is a charge that during the last campaign one or more employes of the county clerk's office was employed at the headquarters of the republican county committee and drew double pay.

The grand jury has not yet concluded its labor and other indictments are expected to be handed down at any time.

The investigation of the two previous grand juries resulted in the return of 110 indictments against twenty-eight individuals. Of this number fourteen have been found guilty or pleaded guilty, three were acquitted, and the balance remain to be tried.

Scandals Began Two Years Ago.

The graft scandals started over two years ago, when Fred Heiden Jr., inspector of the house of correction, figured in several questionable "deals." Heiden's trial has been put off from time to time and he with several others have yet to come before the court.

Among those convicted are Michael Dunn, ex-city building inspector, who accepted a bribe of $1,500 from the Pabst Brewing company for a special privilege building permit. Ald. William Murphy of the Third ward was convicted of bribery while a member of the common council, and after serving several months was released and granted a new trial.

Frank Niezorwski, a former member of the board of public works, was found guilty of accepting a $600 bribe. Charles S. Havenor, the baseball magnate and former alderman, was found guilty of accepting a bribe of $200 and sentenced to two years in the house of correction, but a stay of sentence was secured and he has been granted a new trial.

Two Counts Against State Senator.

State Senator Barney A. Eaton, who was tried on a charge of bribery for fighting the barbers' license bill was acquitted, but two additional counts still remain against him.

Several prominent business men were implicated, but by going before the grand jury were granted immunity from punishment. Most of the previous indictments contained charges of petty grafting, one alderman having been accused of selling his influence for two tons of coal.

A sensation was caused two days before the grand jury convened when the county board appointed a committee to investigate its own affairs. This step was looked upon by the district attorney as an attempt to offset the effect of the work of the grand jury.

The committee was cited to appear before Judge Brazee and show cause why it should not be punished for contempt in interfering with the work of the grand jury. The contempt proceedings were dropped with the understanding that the committee abandon its investigation, which it did.

PAYS $4,500 FOR A TRAIN.

Los Angeles Plunger Hires Special to Carry Him to Chicago—Will Spend Fortune Here.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 30.—[Special.]—Scott, the Death Valley plunger, who made a wonderful strike in the desert near Barstow, has sprung a brand new sensation in his freak career, from a poor and obscure prospector to a gilded plutocrat.

Scott has just made a deposit of $4,500 with the Santa Fé agent here to cover the price of a special train to take him to Chicago. It is likely to cost him nearly $10,000 for his little private visit across the country. He could have secured a special car and have traveled like a Wall street magnate for $500, but he scorned the suggestion.

He declares that he has sufficiently burnt up the village of Los Angeles with his golden flood and now has designs on Chicago. Among other things he has done here is the making of $500 presents to hackmen, and the hiring of whole floors of expensive hotels. When he is out of money he disappears in the Mojave desert and in a few months comes back loaded down with gold.

BIG TAXPAYERS ON SCHEDULE.

Heavy Personal Property Valuations in Third, Fourth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Wards.

The county assessors yesterday completed the lists of 905 personal property assessment valuations for the Third, Fourth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Eighteenth wards. Many prominent individuals and large manufacturing concerns are assessed in these wards. Among them are:

International Harvester company	$2,500,000
Crane company	1,920,150
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	1,500,000
Butler Bros.	541,000
J. V. Farwell & Co.	443,000
Jones & Laughlin Steel company	400,000
American Car and Foundry company	400,000
Hines Lumber company	350,000
Durand & Kasper company	316,000
John M. Smyth company	275,000
J. Ogden Armour	189,100
P. A. Valentine	100,000
Charles B. Shedd	60,000
Michael Cudahy	150,880
Mrs. Harriet O. Jones	193,830
J. Hobart Moore	250,000

WOMEN FIGHT IN THE STREET.

Mrs. Mary Meyers Attacks Former Friend with Fists and Both Are Arrested.

Two women who were fighting at Harrison street and Wabash avenue late yesterday afternoon attracted a large crowd of spectators. Policemen scattered the crowd and then took both women to the Harrison street station, where they gave the names of Mrs. Mary Meyers, 6230 Vincennes avenue, and Mrs. Blanche Ring.

At the station Mrs. Meyers said a feeling of amity she had displayed toward the other had not been reciprocated.

"I befriended her when she was in great need of such treatment and she returned my kindness by robbing me and trying to create trouble between myself and friends," Mrs. Meyers said, "and I decided to close her mouth with my fist."

Mrs. Keough Has Appendicitis.

Mrs. W. C. H. Keough, member of the Chicago board of education during the last year, is suffering from appendicitis, and is at the Mercy hospital. At the hospital last night it was said Mrs. Keough had gained strength during the day and was doing well.

LOW RATES—FOURTH OF JULY.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Tickets to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, and all other points on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway on sale at greatly reduced rates, July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Return limit, July 5. 95 Adams street and Union Station. Telephones, Harrison 3545 and Automatic 1511.

THIEVES TAKEN BY POSSE

FARMERS FIGHT RUNNING BATTLE WITH THREE ROBBERS.

Residents of Townships North of Irving Park Chase Men and Capture Them on Freight Train — Window of Store Broken and Jewelry Stolen —Three Holdup Men Elude Police After Exchange of Shots — Many Robberies Are Reported.

Farmers of townships north of Irving Park formed a posse which pursued a trio of alleged burglars inside the city limits and exchanged a score of shots with them yesterday afternoon when the men attempted to escape on a Northwestern freight train. The chase followed an attempted burglary in the farmhouse of Frederick Bloch, in Forest Glen.

The farmers, believing the men would attempt to return to the city, attempted to intercept them. Inside the limits of Irving Park the men were sighted by their pursuers, who immediately opened fire with shotguns. The fugitives replied with revolver shots, and for a mile a running exchange of shots was made. Reaching the Chicago and Northwestern railway tracks at Peterson avenue, the men attempted to enter a moving freight car.

The train crew halted the cars and deserted the train while the farmers surrounded the cars. For a few moments the fugitives made a show of resistance, but quickly signified their desire to surrender. They gave the names of George Douchon, Henry Rose, and John Craig.

Break Window; Rob Store.

Two men robbed the jewelry store of Ernest S. Whitehead, 908 West Lake street, of jewelry valued at $400, while the proprietor was busy waiting on several customers. The men broke the front window with a stone wrapped in a cloth.

Whitehead was working in the rear of the store and several persons were examining jewelry when the breaking of glass was heard. He hurried to the front sidewalk, but the men had secured a tray of jewelry and disappeared.

Holdup Men Fight Police.

After robbing William Jacobs, 627 Seminary avenue, at Best street and Diversey boulevard, last evening, three holdup men engaged in a running revolver battle with policemen of the Sheffield avenue station. They were followed for several blocks in Mildred avenue and Halsted streets, but finally escaped. Jacobs was assailed while going to his home and robbed of $50, a diamond stud, and a watch. After the departure of the thieves he telephoned to the police station and a dozen patrolmen, dispatched to the scene, followed the thieves.

Many Robberies Reported.

Many complaints are being made that the city is not properly protected. Cases reported to the police yesterday as having occurred recently are:

Backus, William J., Somerset hotel, Wabash avenue and Twelfth street. Gold watch valued at $25 stolen from his room.

Bailey, John, 2131 Armour avenue. Watch valued at $20 stolen from his home.

Perry, Mrs. W., 2506 State street. Fur coat valued at $25 stolen.

Peters, Mrs. S. J., 514 School street; $20 worth of bric-a-brac stolen.

Richardson, James, 2534 Wabash avenue. Clothing valued at $20 stolen from his room.

Young, Nathan J., 523 School street. Two purses containing $20 stolen.

Williams, G. W., 237 Thirtieth street. Tools valued at $5 stolen from his shop.

Engine House Is Robbed.

The engine house at Archer avenue and Twentieth street was recently looted by a burglar, who rifled the place while the members of engine company No. 8 were responding to a still alarm. When the firemen returned they found that the lockers had been opened and several articles taken.

Michael Monahan and John McDonald made an attempt to break away from the detectives when they were arraigned at the Harrison street police court on twenty-one charges of burglary. As the men were being taken from the courtroom they broke away and dashed for the door. Both were overpowered.

IMMIGRATION RECORDS BROKEN.

Statistics Show That 66,646 Foreigners Landed in Boston During Year Ending Yesterday.

Boston, Mass., June 30.—Statistics of this port at the close of the federal fiscal year, which ended today, show that the immigration record has been broken. During the year there were admitted 66,646 immigrants, which exceeds the greatest previous record, that of two years ago, when 65,650 landed here.

BUFFALO, N. Y., AND RETURN, $12.25, Via the Wabash.

July 8, 9 and 10, the Wabash will sell excursion tickets from Chicago via Niagara Falls as above, good to return until July 15, with privilege of extension to Aug. 4. Option of lake steamers Chicago or Detroit to Buffalo. Write for particulars. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

JUDGE SEES A CONSPIRACY IN COAL BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Holds Louis F. Lumaghi, Mine Operator, for Contempt—Officers of the Great Western Also Accused.

Revelations of an alleged conspiracy to defraud creditors of the Great Western Coal and Coke company were made in Judge Tuley's court yesterday. As a result former officers and directors of the company may be punished for contempt of court.

At the close of the hearing Judge Tuley held Louis F. Lumaghi, operator of a coal mine at Collinsville, Ill., to answer charges of contempt.

"This appears to be a conspiracy whose like I have never seen in all my experience as a judge," declared Judge Tuley. "I shall make a vigorous and stirring inqury into matters here."

The others in trouble with the Collinsville operator are:

Fred B. Peironnet, secretary Great Western company, son of the mayor of Wheaton, Ill.

George E. Sutton, president Great Western company.

W. R. Fogg, cashier of the company.

It has been charged in court that the men named, acting with Joseph D. Lumaghi of St. Louis, took steps to close out the business of the Great Western company after Judge Tuley had appointed a receiver. It is asserted that the directors of the corporation resigned and sent the books and records from the office in the Old Colony building to St. Louis, with Fogg in charge of collecting accounts there.

Immediately after the Great Western company was dissolved there was organized the Central States Fuel company. This corporation at once opened an office in the Old Colony building, with stockholders the same as those of the Great Western company.

SCAFFOLD FALLS; FIVE INJURED.

Workmen, Cleaning School Building, Are Dashed to the Ground from High Platform.

Five workmen engaged in cleaning the walls of the John M. Smyth school, West Thirteenth street and Blue Island avenue, were injured when the scaffolding on which they were standing collapsed. The structure was twenty-five feet from the ground and fell without warning. The injured are:

Alfrovatak, G., 42 years old; internal injuries.

Campbell, Patrick, 32 years old; severely bruised.

Gubbins, Henry, 24 years old; slight bruises.

Lukatin, Henry; severely bruised and internally injured.

Sakal, Joseph, 31 years old; severe scalp wound and internal injuries.

Gubbins and Campbell fell on their companions, saving themselves from serious injury.

HORSE GIVES ALARM OF FIRE.

Animal Breaks Down Door and Dashes Into Street—Four Buildings Are Burned.

An alarm of fire was given yesterday by a horse, which broke from its stall, broke down the doors of the stable, and dashed into the street, attracting attention to the fire.

The blaze started in the barn of the National Tea and Butter company, at 905 West North avenue, near California avenue, and seriously damaged three adjoining buildings before it was extinguished. Three horses were burned.

Those who suffered a loss from the fire are National Tea and Butter company, Stahl & Menk, saloon, and A. R. Anderson. The cause of the fire is unknown.

4th July Rates Via "Big Four."

On sale July 1, 2, 3, 4, one fare plus 25 cents, good returning July 5 inclusive, to points where one way rate is under $6. City office, 238 Clark street. Station, Twelfth street and Park row.

NEW WATER RATE TO CHECK ABUSE.

Would Equalize Cost to All Consumers Throughout the Entire City.

PACKERS MUST PAY MORE.

Huge Concerns Make Strong Fight on Plan and Outcome Is in Doubt.

A lively fight is likely to develop in the discussion of the proposed ordinance making a flat rate for water throughout the city, treating everybody alike. The ordinance is now before the subcommittee of the water committee and arguments pro and con have been heard for several days. The real contest is expected to take place when the subcommittee makes its report to the full committee next Wednesday.

The ordinance was introduced in the council on June 12 and was accompanied by a letter of recommendation from Mayor Dunne. It proposes in brief that the city shall install all water meters; that fully 40 per cent of the water taps be metered, and that a flat rate of 8 cents a thousand gallons shall be charged. It also proposes to abolish the fee system and do away with the petty inconveniences that cling like barnacles to this system.

But what is of more interest to the thousands of Chicago citizens, landlords, and business firms who consume water in any quantities, the new ordinance, if adopted, will reduce their water charges. At the same time it will increase the revenues of the city by about $145,000, according to the department of public works. This will be done by the stoppage of the excessive waste that now goes on because such a large proportion of the water taps are not metered.

On the above representations it would seem that the ordinance would meet with universal and unqualified approval, but, although it is estimated that 99 per cent of the people will benefit by it, yet the remaining 1 per cent of the water users of the city are strenuously opposing it because they use great quantities of water and pay at the rate of only 4 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Classes of Users of Water.

The following figures, compiled by the department of public works, show the consumption of water in Chicago and the charges according to the present classification:

Total meter accounts	8,749
Accounts in class A (165,000 gallons or less a month)	5,446
Accounts in class B (5,000,000 gallons or less a month. Rate of 10 cents per 1,000 gallons for first 165,000 gallons and 8 cents per 1,000 gallons for the remainder)	1,261
Accounts in class C (10,000,000 gallons or less. Rate same as B up to 5,000,000 gallons, and then 6 cents for the remainder)	15
Accounts in class D (more than 10,000,000 gallons. Rate same as for C up to 10,000,000 gallons and then 4 cents for the remainder)	21

Friends of the proposed ordinance point out that all the accounts in class A and B will be benefited by the flat rate of 8 cents a thousand gallons, and only those in class C and D, numbering thirty-six, will have to pay a higher rate than at present. On this point Mayor Dunne said in his letter:

"The new ordinance provides that there shall be an equality among all consumers in the matter of rates. The rate suggested is 8 cents a thousand gallons. The enormous rebate now allowed to the thirty-six large consumers in classes C and D is a favor to persons who together constitute less than 1 per cent of the total number of consumers using meters.

Should Not Sell at Less than Cost.

The department of public works says it costs the city 6¼ cents per 1,000 gallons to pump the water to the consumer, and it is "poor business" to sell its article at less than the cost of manufacture. The consumers who benefit by the present rates are certain large department stores, a few hotels, the packing houses, and the railroads. The two latter enterprises are the principal beneficiaries of the present rebate system.

It is claimed by the representatives of the corporations in classes C and D that any increase in their water rates will tend to drive capital away from the city. This argument is answered by the advocates of an equal water rate by the statement that the flat rate of 8 cents compares favorably with the price of water in most cities. They say also that the 5,707 consumers should not be "held up" for the benefit of the thirty-six. Incidentally they drop the suggestion that the city "needs the money" more than the rich aggregations of private capital which are now buying water from the city for less than it costs to distribute it to them.

CANNOT SOLICIT FOR UNION.

Cincinnati Judge Holds That Organizations Must Not Ask Others to Join Them.

Cincinnati, O., June 30.—Union men have no right to solicit other workers to join the union, according to a decision announced today by Judge Hosea, in granting an injunction against the iron molders from interfering with the progress of the Weber Foundry company.

The application for an injunction was caused by alleged interference with employés of the Weber foundry, the concern that some months ago removed from Newport because of inability to have stopped the agitation of the strikers.

James O'Neill, international vice president, and R. H. Metcalf, who is financial man of the union, wanted to know if they did not have a right to ask men to join the union. Judge Hosea told them they did not.

ILLINOIS COAL MINES CLOSE.

Operators' Association Locks Out Miners Until Differences with Shot Firers Are Settled.

Springfield, Ill., July 1.—All mines in Illinois owned by the Illinois Coal Operators' association closed at midnight and will remain closed until the wages of shot firers and conditions under which they will work are decided by a board of arbitration. The miners have announced that Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., who acted as president of the anthracite commission, has been asked to act as chairman of the board of arbitration, which will meet July 6.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.

Bishop Straws

Split Braid, Sennits, Mackinaws,

Complete Assortment in All Proportions and Braids.

Fancy and Plain Bands.

$2 $3 $4 $5

A. Bishop & Co.

Correct Hatters.

Fashion Plate Free. 156 State-st.

OIL KING MAKES $10,000,000 GIFT.

Donation Is to General Board for Education and Almost Without Restrictions.

BIG UNIVERSITIES OUT.

Every Branch of Study to Be Aided Except "Specific Theological Instruction."

New York, June 30.—[Special.]—John D. Rockefeller announced today a gift of $10,000,000 for higher education. The gift was made through the general education board, which will have the distribution of the income from this fund. It rises suddenly from a comparatively small institution for the furtherance of negro schools to be a power in American educational matters.

The money will be used mainly for the assistance of small, struggling colleges, and the great institutions, it is understood, are to receive no benefits from the fund. The trustees of the fund say that this means more than a gift of ten millions to higher education; it means the establishment of an institution which will make a business of distributing gifts to education intelligently —a movement to divert money gifts from founding small, weak colleges, to the support of needy ones already established.

First Gave $1,000,000 in 1902.

John D. Rockefeller gave $1,000,000 in 1902 to found the board and to help its work with negro schools in the south. It has been known on the inside for some time that he intended to do more, and that the announcement was to be made at the meeting today.

Still the members were astonished when Robert C. Ogden, chairman, arose and announced the gift to be an even $10,000,000. The board formally accepted the gift in the following statement by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary:

"At a meeting of the general education board today a gift of $10,000,000 was announced from John D. Rockefeller. The fund is to be an endowment for higher education in the United States. The announcement of the gift was contained in a letter from F. C. Gates, who is Mr. Rockefeller's representative.

Gift Announced in Letter.

"The following is the copy of the letter:

New York, June 30.—To Messrs. Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Murphy, secretaries and executive officers general education board, New York—Dear Sirs: I am authorized by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to say that he will contribute to the general education board the sum of ten million dollars ($10,000,000), to be paid on Oct. 1 next, in cash or at his option in income producing securities at their market value, the principal to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income, above expenses and administration, to be distributed to, or used for, the benefit of such institutions of learning, at such times, in such amounts, for such purposes, and under such conditions, or employed in such other ways as the board may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. F. T. GATES."

John D. Jr. Founder of Board.

With the letter the following statement was given out:

John D. Rockefeller Jr., with other men of this city, was instrumental in forming the general education board in February, 1902. A broad and admirable charter was secured from congress and signed by President Roosevelt on Jan. 12, 1903.

A gift of $1,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller was immediately passed over to the board, especially designated for educational work in the south. Other funds have been added by other philanthropists since that time, and the board has confined its work mainly to educational work in the southern states.

Differs from Previous Gift.

The present gift differs from Mr. Rockefeller's first gift to the board in the following particulars:

The principal sum of the gift of $1,000,000, made on the organization of the board, could be distributed. The present gift of $10,000,000 is held as an endowment, the income only being available for distribution.

The first gift was designed to be used exclusively in the southern states. The present gift is for use not only in the southern states but throughout the United States, without distinction of section.

The first gift could be used for common schools and secondary education. The second gift is confined to higher education and is designed specially for colleges as distinguished from the great universities, although there is no prohibition in the letter of gift against making contributions to universities.

Not for "Specific Theology Teaching."

Both gifts are available for denominational schools as well as for those which are nonsectarian. While the funds may be employed for denominational schools, they will be employed without sectarian distinctions. No special denomination will be particularly favored, but the funds will be open to approved schools of all denominations, although they cannot be employed for giving specifically theological instruction.

In distributing the funds the board will aim especially to favor those institutions which are well located and which have a local constituency sufficiently strong and able to insure permanence and power. No attempt will be made to resuscitate moribund schools or to assist institutions which are so located that they cannot promise to be permanently useful.

Practically No Restrictions.

Within these limits there are no restrictions as to the use of the income. It may be used for endowment, for buildings, for current expenses, for debts, for apparatus, or for any other purpose which may be found most serviceable.

It is known that Mr. Rockefeller has had this gift in contemplation for a long time, and Mr. Gates has been studying the subject in his behalf for many months. If the fund proves to be as useful as is anticipated Mr. Rockefeller undoubtedly will make large additions to it in future years.

The board already has done most of the preliminary work of investigating the condition of small colleges throughout the United States. Starr J. Murphy has had a corps of assistants at work for months. In the offices of the society information on every college in the country has been tabulated and filed away. The investigators have taken statements of the wants and needs from the presidents of these colleges, and they have recorded in their opinion the deserts of each separate institution.

Membership of Board.

The present members of the board are as follows: Robert C. Ogden, chairman; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; Wallace Buttrick, secretary and executive officer for the states south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas; Starr J. Murphy, secretary and executive officer for the states of the north and west; Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page, Albert Shaw, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Hugh H. Hanna, William R. Harper, president University of Chicago; and E. Benjamin Andrews, president of University of Nebraska.

There are four vacancies in the board which are expected to be filled later.

By next October, when the money is definitely handed over, the board will be ready to begin distributing it, and a score of college commencements in 1906 probably will be brightened by the announcement of the Rockefeller gifts.

To Become Distributing Center.

"We do not expect to stop with this," said a member of the board today. "We are going to try to encourage others to give in the same way. It is intended to make the general education board the distributing center for intelligent giving for education.

"The number of colleges and so-called universities in this country has increased enormously. Most of them are too poorly endowed to do really good work. The man who has a million dollars, say, to give to education will help the ends of education much better by handing it over to some institution already founded than by giving it for a new college. A million will hardly put even a small college on its feet. It will do a lot toward making effective a small college already established.

"Of course, a small college has its place in education just as a big university has. The trouble has been that big universities have been getting the lion's share of the funds.

"Mr. Rockefeller has seen this. He believes in the small college as well as in the big university. He wanted for some time to give money in that direction. The only trouble was he had not time to look into these colleges for himself. We have done that for him.

"Nearly every purpose of education is represented by some institution in this country. If a man had money to give for any specific purpose we will take that money and apply it where it will do the most good. That is the general idea."

Since the board was formed, besides smaller contributions, it has received from George Foster Pesbody $200,000, from Robert C. Ogden $50,000, and Anna T. Jones a fund of $200,000. Of this last it may use only the income. So far the board has acted on the Rockefeller principle of giving on condition that the recipients pledge themselves to raise other funds. Today $25,000 was voted to a negro school in Alabama on the condition that its management raise $75,000 more.

Rockefeller's Greatest Single Gift.

This is John D. Rockefeller's greatest gift to higher education. He has given the University of Chicago about $15,000,000, strung out over several years. It also is his second gift in a week, for at the Yale commencement it was announced he had added $1,000,000 to the general funds of that university.

Gladden Registers a "Knock."

Columbus, O., June 30.—[Special.]—"I think Mr. Rockefeller wants friends badly, and is doing all he can to get them," said Dr. Washington Gladden this afternoon, when asked for his opinion on the gift of $10,000,000 by the Standard oil king to the general education board. I have no interest whatever in his latest gift. When he gave to the American board of missions of the Congregational institution, I, as a minister of that denomination, had the right to protest, as I did vigorously, and as I shall continue to do, but I will be 'mixing in,' to say anything about this latest gift."

LOCAL SOCIALISTS DECRY INDUSTRIAL UNION PLANS.

Characterize Proceedings as a Farce and Predict Early Failure—Regret Affiliation of Debs with the Movement.

Members of the local socialist party do not look favorably on the new movement to be inaugurated by Debs and the industrial unionist convention in session at Brand's hall. They characterize the proceedings as a "farce" and predict its speedy failure.

Attorney Peter Sissman, a member of the socialist party, said it was "unfortunate" that Debs, who has twice been honored by his party with the presidential nomination, should ally himself with a movement with which his party has no sympathy.

"I consider the whole proceedings of that convention a farce, and whatever may come from it will be sure to fail," said Sissman. "The convention is made up of shipwrecked De Leonites from New York, every anarchist in Chicago, and a lot of 'impossibleist socialists.'"

Charles Breckon, county secretary of the socialist party, voiced similar sentiments.

Beyond reading and referring resolutions to the various committees little was done by the industrialist convention during the day. The meeting adjourned at noon to give the committees an opportunity to formulate their reports, which will be heard this morning. Among the eighteen resolutions read was one which called for the establishment of an international labor day on May 1 to be celebrated all over the world.

RATS BLAMED FOR DEPRESSIONS

Superintendent Doherty Declares Rodents May Have Caused the Sinking of the Streets.

"Rats," said Superintendent of Streets Doherty, talking of the undermined streets. But Mr. Doherty did not mean the streets had not sunk. What he meant was that large sized, voracious rats had done all sorts of underground damage in Chicago, and perhaps they had something to do with this.

The engineers are still of varying opinions regarding these sunken streets. Most of them think the trouble is caused by the seeping out of the water in the soil into the foundations of the new buildings. If this is the right explanation the difficulty is trivial, as a few loads of sand will remedy it.

Others hold to the idea the trouble is caused by the tunnels of the Illinois Tunnel company. The commissioner of public works said yesterday he would have an examination of these tunnels made to determine the truth of this theory.

An offer of $250,000 for the mains and pipes of the Cicero water works in the Thirty-fifth ward was recommended by the subcommittee of the finance committee, who figured it would cost the city that much to duplicate them and it must do this if it is going to furnish city water to the entire ward.

WIFE PREFERS EASTERN CITY.

Franklin H. Seeley Asks Divorce from Spouse, Who Insists on Living in Washington.

Residence in Washington, D. C., suits Mrs. Blanche L. Seeley so well that she refused to return to her husband, Franklin H. Seeley, according to a bill for divorce filed by him yesterday in the Superior court. Mr. Seeley has an office at 125 Dearborn street and formerly lived at the Del Prado hotel. He asks the courts to award custody of a 9 year old child now with Mrs. Seeley.

Other divorce cases in the courts were as follows:

Cohen, Henry, 581 Canal street, was given a decree from Anna Cohen on the ground of desertion.

Farley, Mrs. Carrie A., Waukegan, asked for a second divorce from Patrick J. Farley. She was divorced from him eleven years ago and remarried.

Levin, Mrs. Dora, filed a bill against Aaron Levin, proprietor of a saloon and restaurant at 133 Canal street, alleging cruelty and making other charges.

RESPITE FOR UNION UNIFORM.

Judge Tuley Postpones Decision in Injunction Case Against Musicians' Regulation Attire.

The "union label" band uniform of the Chicago Federation of Musicians may be worn a week longer, at least Judge Tuley, before whom the injunction proceedings instituted against the union by the bandmasters were begun, yesterday postponed the hearing of the case until next Friday.

In the meantime the "union label" suit threatens to cause a split in the organization. More than 300 members, it is said, who always have been opposed to the uniform, because of retiring simplicity, are on the point of severing connections and forming a new union.

The union players say the uniform is economical, but the bandmasters declare that they are unable to distinguish their organizations apart when the players all dress alike.

COAL MINE UMPIRE ACCEPTS.

Judge Gray Will Be Fifth Man on Board of Arbitration of Illinois Operators and Employes.

Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., has accepted the invitation to serve as umpire on the arbitration board which is to settle the differences between the Illinois mine operators and their 45,000 union employés. The board is expected to meet July 6 in Wilmington.

Judge Gray acted on the arbitration boards in the big anthracite coal strike and in the trouble in the Alabama coal fields. His reputation for fairness, it is said, suggested his choice in the present controversy.

The four other members of the board, two from the executive boards of the operators' and the miners' organizations, which were chosen last Wednesday in Chicago, will start for the east tomorrow.

LOW RATES—FOURTH OF JULY.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Tickets to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, and all other points on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway on sale at greatly reduced rates, July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Return limit, July 6. 95 Adams street and Union Station. Telephones, Harrison 3843 and Automatic 1511.

VOTE TRUE BILLS; DRAW A REPORT.

Grand Jurors to Return Both to Judge McEwen This Afternoon.

ON CONSERVATIVE LINES.

Wishes of Some Members to Go Beyond Evidence Are Overruled.

Cases of deadly assault resulting from the teamsters' strike, a 4,000 word report on labor conditions, frequent conferences with State's Attorney Healy and his assistant, Fred Fake, with reference to sensational indictments and exposures of employers, occupied the attention of the grand jury yesterday.

The report and a list of labor indictments approximating forty in number will be returned this afternoon to Judge McEwen.

The indictments, as has been predicted, will include those against officials of the Illinois Brick company and labor unions for alleged conspiracy, and a number against persons charged with deadly assaults. All of the teamsters' officials indicted in May and April will be reindicted "for good measure," Cornelius P. Shea and Albert Young will be indicted not only on charges of conspiracy but of perjury and libel. They are alleged to have started the story that Montgomery Ward & Co. tried to bribe them to declare a strike against Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Indictments have been considered against employers accused of inspiring the strike against the Anheuser-Busch company, but information last night, from an authoritative source, was that they had not been drawn.

One phase of the labor indictments will be directed against rioting in the streets and will be based on union permits to wagons to pass picket lines.

Accused of Deadly Assault.

True bills against the following, charged with "assault with intent to kill," were submitted to a vote late in the afternoon:

Brown, Arthur, nonunion teamster, stabbing affray in stockyards district, in which three persons were dangerously wounded.

Baker, William J., former employé of United States Express company, assaulted Henry Dogger, nonunion teamster employed by American Express company.

Carter, nonunion teamster, stabbing affray in stockyards district.

Cunningham, Harry, employé of Adams Express company, shot W. D. Vandyke at barns of Brink Express company, 138 Monroe street.

Hanget, Henry, union teamster, charged with fracturing skull of William Davis, at Jackson and Halsted street.

Miles, Jerry, stabbing affray in stockyards district.

Little, Webb, stockyards stabbing affray.

Thomas, Ray, stockyards stabbing affray.

Watkins, Wesley, stockyards stabbing affray.

These men are either under bond or in jail and it was considered probable that the jury would return the true bills voted against them.

Eager to Indict More Men.

One faction of the jury, which has been pronounced in its desire to return true bills against employers charged with having bribed or attempted to bribe labor officials or with having made misstatements under oath, wanted during the afternoon session to return two additional indictments against officials of the Illinois Brick company. In this connection the names of two men who have been recalled before the jury several times were mentioned. They were openly charged with perjury. This brought up again a discussion as to whther it would not be proper to indict for perjury four other prominent employers who have testified before the jury, but whose evidence has been wildly at variance from that of John C. Driscoll and other witnesses.

The less radical faction of the jury wanted to indict Shea and other officials of the teamsters' union for murder. It took all the conservatism of the state's attorney to keep the two wings of the jury in line. They were reminded more than once of Judge McEwen's opening admonition: "Don't return any hysterical indictments."

The committee which has in charge the jury report insisted the document, to be of any real value, should mention the names of firms and employers against whom evidence has been introduced of collusion with labor leaders for the tying up of the business of rival concerns. The jury voted against this, but it was said last night that its action might be reconsidered.

The first report of the jury in referring to the investigation of the stories that Sears, Roebuck & Co. were in a measure responsible for the calling and continuation of the strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. was brief and mentioned no names. Neither were any names mentioned in connection with the strike against the office buildings in February, 1903.

Unions Advised to Throw Off Yoke.

The first draft of the report, and it was thought that this would not be altered, practically advised the labor unions to "throw off the yoke" of labor leaders like Shea, who, together with Driscoll, Albert Young, Hugh McGee, and several others, "are responsible for a condition of Chicago's streets that at times has been little short of anarchy." The grafting proclivities of some leaders were mentioned and their habits of dissipation were mentioned as being "poor recommendations" for leadership in critical times in the labor world.

A chapter of the report, as originally drafted, was devoted to Driscoll and his evidence was described as "more interesting than important."

"We are convinced," said the jury, "that Driscoll could have told much more than he did about employers who were incriminated in labor graft."

Women's Testimony.

Of the testimony obtained from the women companions of Shea that of Mrs. Louise Tremaine, who keeps a hotel at 204 Washington street, will be given the most importance in the report. Mrs. Tremaine told the jury that on several occasions she sent money home to Shea's wife in Boston, at his request. One draft that she sent was for $1,000 and several others approximated $600. The money was sent about the time that the strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. was called, and was accepted as fairly good evidence that Shea had received some graft money, as his salary is only $150 a month, and it costs him considerably more than that amount for "ordinary expenses." The testimony of Alice Walsh, Shea's 19 year old sweetheart, was not regarded as consequential. Neither was that of the women of the "Kentucky Home" at 2317 Indiana avenue.

It was said last night that the jury report would in some respects be a disappointment; that it would not be so sensational as anticipated.

"I will not forecast its contents," said Foreman J. C. Cannon last night. "The report in its present form is merely a rough draft, with interlineations, erasures, modifications. It is impossible to give even a synopsis of it."

Mr. Fake thought that the report would be "4,000 words and good reading." The latter part of it will be devoted to recommendations for new legislation directed against labor corruption.

Evidence in Assault Cases.

When the jury wasn't considering its report during the day it was hearing evidence in assault cases. The anteroom was filled with policemen, detectives, and victims. Some of the exhibits brought into the jury room included revolvers, bricks wrapped in pieces of paper, slungshots, and baseball bats.

Harry Cunningham, the man employed by the Adams Express company, who shot W. D. Vandyke, is said to have been graduated from Cornell university. Vandyke, a clerk employed in the vicinity, was playing ball near the barns of the Brink express company at 138 Monroe street and stooped to pick up a ball when Cunningham shot him through the leg. There was trouble around the barns at the time and Cunningham will set up the defense that he thought Vandyke was reaching for a missile.

REVOLT MAY END STRIKE.

TEAMSTERS SUFFERING FOR LACK OF BENEFIT FUNDS.

Some of Them Threaten to Desert Unions and Accept Employment on Wagons if Money for Their Relief Is Not Forthcoming Soon—Police Guards to Be Taken from Teams Next Week—Many Desertions from Shea Seem Imminent.

Open revolt among the striking teamsters is giving President Shea and the other strike leaders another experience of "panic." Delegations of discontented men besieged Shea's headquarters in the Briggs house yesterday afternoon, demanding strike pay. When told there was no money they threatened to return to work. Today, when nearly 1,000 strikers, expecting their weekly strike benefits, find the treasuries of at least two unions empty, a growth of the revolutionary spirit is predicted.

The railway express drivers took part in the demonstration at the Briggs house. Headed by Albert Wing, more than fifty formed a committee and marched upon President Shea's retreat, demanding financial relief. Smaller delegations from other unions followed their example during the afternoon.

Shea was away, and therefore was not obliged to confront the situation. His lieutenants succeeded temporarily in pacifying the men with promises of money by the first of next week. The strikers promised to return today, however, and insist upon receiving at least a part of their weekly benefits.

Shea was attending the Debs "industrial" convention at Brand's hall when the committee from the express drivers arrived at the hotel. The committee proceeded at once to Shea's room, where they found Emmett Flood and Harry Lapp, two of Shea's assistants. Flood argued with the men but with little success.

Threaten to Resume Work.

"We haven't been paid for over a week," said Wing, "and if we don't get money we intend to go back to work as individuals."

"You can't go back to work until the strike is over," admonished Flood.

The express drivers, however, learning where Shea was, started to the north side to find him. In the meantime he had left Brand's hall and the drivers again missed him. Later they returned and waited at the hotel until Flood and Lapp persuaded them to depart.

Next to the express drivers the department store men are said to be the most dissatisfied of the strikers. Today is their weekly payday, and only a few hundred dollars was on hand last night with which to meet the disbursement to the 700 members who are out of work.

Crowds of the State street drivers hung about the headquarters of the union at 145 Randolph street in the afternoon, discussing the situation. The spirit of loyalty still prevailed, although shaken apparently by the dismal prospect of no pay on the morrow.

A boy scarcely out of his teens was talking confidentially with another striker, a man whose hair was sprinkled with gray.

"There goes my team," said he to the older man, pointing to a passing wagon driven by a nonunion man. "How I'd like to be back driving it next Monday!"

Nearby six teamsters were endeavoring to raise 50 cents with which to buy beer.

President P. W. Klein and Business Agent T. J. Ryan meanwhile were "hustling" for funds. At night they had succeeded in adding to the money in the treasury, although the amount still fell far short of the $3,000 or $4,000 which will be necessary to meet the benefit payments today. However, Secretary Charles Sagerstrom of the finance committee of the Teamsters' Joint council said all payments will be met this afternoon.

To Withdraw Police from Wagons.

Mayor Dunne came to the conclusion that the strike has reached a stage where police guards on all the wagons are no longer required. Accordingly, he ordered Chief O'Neill to withdraw the police from wagons in the loop district next Monday. A substitute form of protection will be furnished in the shape of "guarded routes" to and from the railroad freight depots.

Assistant Chief Schuettler was at work during the day on a plan of this sort, and employers will be asked to send their drays and wagons along certain streets. The crossing guards will be strengthened to provide against violence. In the outlying districts the police guards still will be retained.

Employers and strike leaders were of different opinions regarding the effect of the removal of guards from the wagons.

"You will see many nonunion drivers leaving town," said President Shea.

"It seems a little early to take away police protection," said Attorney Dudley Taylor of the Employers' association, "but the deputies and private guards will be able still to guard against serious attacks on drivers."

NEW STRIKE SEEMS CERTAIN.

Judge Holdom Issues an Injunction Against Three Local Express Companies.

A strike of 500 baggage and parcel delivery drivers was made practically unavoidable by the action of Judge Holdom yesterday in granting temporary injunctions against three of the local express companies which have refused to deliver merchandise for firms involved in the controversy. The concerns enjoined are the Johnson Express company and Page Brothers Express company and the South Chicago Steamboat Express company.

The writs in these cases will not be entered until Monday morning, however, and trouble is not expected before that time. Meanwhile three other express concerns, Brink's, Fred Beckleneberg, and the Chicago and West Suburban Express company, which have filed answers to the petitions, will seek to prevent the issuance of enjoining orders against them.

The court fixed the bonds in the case of the Johnson Express company at $10,000 in each of four bills against it and $5,000 in each of the other cases.

UNION MEN ARRESTED IN RAID.

Police Arrest Thirteen in Disturbance Near Bricklayers' Hall—Residents Complain of Place.

Thirteen union men were arrested yesterday in a third raid upon the Bricklayers' hall, Peoria and Monroe streets. The police were sent to the hall to disperse a crowd who were hooting at passing express wagons.

The crowd at the sight of the patrol wagon became angry, and a number of union men surrounded a wagon, and threatened the driver. The arrested men are:

Aft, Charles.	Hinge, H. J.
Beckel, William.	Kelly, Frank.
Bredeman, H. J.	Mauchik, Albert.
Casey, J.	Maus, Morris.
Gillespie, David.	Mayerhefer, Jacob.
Gross, F. E.	Tully, J.
Hickey, J.	

The residents in the vicinity of the hall have made repeated complaints to the police.

NONUNION MAN INTIMIDATED.

Evanston Painter Causes Arrest of a Walking Delegate—Refuses to Testify Against Him.

Intimidation by union men is believed to have been the cause of the failure of Fred Palm of Evanston to testify against a walking delegate of the painters' union against whom he had sworn out a warrant. Palm, who is a nonunion painter, caused the arrest of Matthew Rabbit, June 7, charging that the latter had jerked a ladder from under him upon his refusal to come down from it. Yesterday at the hearing before Justice Comstock Palm would not testify against Rabbit. The case was dismissed for lack of evidence. Palm said after the hearing that he had been threatened with violence if he testified against Rabbit.

July 4th Excursions.

Low rates via Michigan Central to Detroit and Michigan points and to Niagara Falls and Buffalo. On sale July 1, 2, 3 and 4. Good returning July 5.

Ticket offices, 119 Adams street and Central Station, Twelfth street and Park row.

PANAMA REFUGEES CROWD STEAMER.

Returning Americans Declare Yellow Fever Epidemic Sweeps Isthmus.

SCORES SICK; MANY DYING

Passengers Says Gross Negligence of Officials Causes Disease to Spread Unchecked.

New York, June 30.—[Special.]—When the Panama steamship Seguranca came into port today it brought the largest number of refugees from yellow fever, bubonic plague, and malaria that any recent incoming vessel has yet carried. There were 149 cabin passengers aboard—all the ship could hold—and applicants for passage back to the states had been turned away by the dozens at Colon.

Those who came brought ghastly tales of the conditions existing along the line of the canal—stories of plague, sudden death, almost criminal negligence in caring for the employés on the great work, charges of all sorts against the officials in charge, histories of favoritism, blacklisting, filth, and hunger.

There was one dead body aboard—that of S. B. Davis, formerly of the New York police force, who went to Panama to take charge of the Panama police, and who died of yellow fever. The widow brought the body back.

Stop Three at Quarantine.

Three persons were taken off at quarantine, two as yellow fever suspects. One was John Warren of Norway, Mich., a second cabin passenger. The other was the 4 year old son of Lamonte Northrup, ticket agent and telegraph operator on the Panama railroad. Mrs. Northrup also landed with the child. All three were removed to Hoffman island.

Those who came up were Americans who had been lured to the canal zone by good pay. They were a unit in condemning the climate and everything connected with the canal. From their stories it would appear that the worst of the fever history never before has reached the United States. The reports of officials from Washington have given supposedly accurate accounts of yellow fever—one or two cases a day. Employés direct from the scenes say these reports are mild and innocuous when compared with the true state of affairs.

H. King of Stockton, Cal., a canal employé, said:

"A week before our ship sailed forty-three new cases of fever were taken to the Ancon hospital at Panama. For the last six weeks cases have been sent into the hospital at the rate of forty to sixty a week. The deaths have averaged nearly five a day. The hospitals are crowded. You have no idea of the terrible conditions there.

"On the canal there is no system at all. Everybody is boss. There is no discipline among the laborers—nothing but bad housing, bad food, and discontent."

Conditions Breed Disease.

"I was there three months and never slept in a bed," said Harry Brainard of 130 Lark street, Albany. "All I had was a rickety cot with an overcoat folded for a pillow. My room was without windows and was vile. The food is terrible. Most of us ate at the Washington hotel, where they charge $45 a month for food. The meat was rotten and the fruit gave us dysentery. A white man is a fool to go there and a bigger fool to stay."

"There were seven cases a day of yellow fever where I was just before we left," said C. R. Littlejohn, another employé from Wellston, O. "When we rode along the line of the canal where the excavations already had been made we were almost unable to tell where they had been digging. Owing to neglect the jungle had swept right over the ditch, which now is filled with a dense growth."

When the morning papers were taken aboard at quarantine the passengers had their first news of the resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace. The comments they made were not particularly favorable to Wallace.

Call Wallace Incompetent.

"He did not do any work at all while he was there," said one man.

Wallace was criticised by others because he had failed to stop the blacklist system, which, according to the returning workers, has had more than anything else to do with the prevailing discontent.

Some verses entitled "Beyond the Chagres" were written by an engineer of the Panama canal and circulated among the employés. Each stanza deals with the pestilential conditions there, and the concluding stanza says:

Beyond the Chagres river,
'Tis said—the story's old—
Are paths that lead to mountains
Of purest virgin gold.
But 'tis my firm conviction,
Whatever tales they tell,
That beyond the Chagres river
All paths lead straight to h—l.

Panama Reports Better Conditions.

PANAMA, June 30.—The sanitation of the city is improving, the number of deaths for June being 25 per cent less than that recorded for May, though June is considered the worst month of the whole year.

DEATHS.

[For other death notices see page 11.]

BARBOUR—At Elkhorn, Wis., June 29, Mrs. Sarah T., wife of C. W. Barbour, formerly of this city. Services at 12, July 1. Superior (Wis.) papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

ILLINOIS—TONIGHT
MATINEE TODAY.
GEO. M. COHAN And His Famous 100
LITTLE JOHNNY JONES
MONDAY, JULY 3, the Eve of the Fourth
ALL AMERICAN NIGHT
Most Famous Song Hit of the Century.
THE YANKEE DOODLE BOY.
Presented to All.

"No performance can afford more genuine pleasure than MRS. TEMPLE'S TELEGRAM" —says J. D. McArdle in The Chronicle.
Follow the crowd to POWERS'
Nightly 8:20. Matinee Today 2:20.
Holiday Mat. July 4. All Mats. 25c to $1.

They're All Good— Matinee Today at 2.
The summer shows in Chicago—but some are better than others.
LEW FIELDS "IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND"
—AT THE—
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
Souvenirs Monday—Handsome German Steins. 50th TIME.

HEADQUARTERS GARDEN CITY
FIREWORKS
128 Washington-st.
OPEN ALL DAY TODAY.

RAVINIA PARK.
Every Afternoon at 3. Every Evening at 8:15.
If weather is unfavorable concert will be given in the theater.
WALTER DAMROSCH
POPULAR CONCERTS.
ADMISSION, 25c. Reserved Seats 25c Extra.
Special train service and rates for Chicago patrons on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRA BOATS
ROOM FOR EVERYBODY
1st and 3rd JULY NIGHTS
$1 TO MILWAUKEE
Two Boats—9:00 p. m. and 9:30 a. m. daily.
$1.50 GRAND HAVEN and MUSKEGON
7:45 p. m. daily and 9:00 a. m. Saturday.
$1.75 WHITE LAKE
7:45 p. m. daily.
STEAMSHIP "COLUMBUS"
Greatest of All Excursion Boats
Capacity 4,000 Passengers
TO MILWAUKEE
$1.00 ROUND TRIP
GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS
9:30 A. M. Week Days.
10:00 Sundays and 4th JULY 10:00 A. M.
Docks Foot Michigan Ave.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS
Michigan and Superior.
Graham & Morton Line.
St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, 90c each way. Only line furnishing music and dancing free.
Every day at 9:30 a. m.; 12:30 noon, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday, 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m.
Every night at 11:30. The 12:30 noon, continuous round trip excursion only 50c, returning about 9 p. m.
GRAND RAPIDS, HOLLAND and SAUGATUCK
Every morning at 9 o'clock, except Sat. 1:30 p.m.
$1.25 Grand Rapids, $1 Holland, $1.20 Saugatuck. Every night at 9 o'clock, $2 Grand Rapids; $1.50, Holland. Large Hotel Ottawa open NOW.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO LAKE SUPERIOR.
Milwaukee, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Buffalo, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Duluth, Ft. Arthur and Ft. William. Only $27, including meals and berth to Hancock and return. Every Saturday at 11 a. m. Twice weekly in July, Tuesday and Saturday.
Dock foot Wabash-av.....Phone Central 2162.

EXCURSION TO ZION CITY
JOHN ALEXANDER
First Apostle in the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, will conduct Divine Service in
SHILOH TABERNACLE
ZION CITY, ILLINOIS,
LORD'S DAY, AFTERNOON, JULY 2
Subject:
The Ruler of the Kings of Earth.

Special Excursion Train will leave the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Annex Station at 11:45 the morning and return immediately after the close of the service. Tickets on sale at the train. Round trip 50 cents.
THE CHRIST IS ALL AND IN ALL.

Spend the 4TH $1.00 R. T. EXCURSIONS
Where the peaches and berries grow. Have a jolly time in the surf or up Black River, or at the Chutes or Pavilion. A good time for everybody at
SOUTH HAVEN AND THE WHITE FLYERS
WILL TAKE YOU THERE. LEAVE DAILY 9:30 A. M., 3:00 P. M. AND 12 MIDNIGHT.
SPECIALS Sat., 2:30 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M.
DOCKS RUSH STREET BRIDGE.

Sans Souci Park
COTTAGE GROVE AVE. & 60TH ST.
In Our Weatherproof Open Air Theater
"ROLY POLY" BY SANS SOUCI'S OWN COMPANY OF 60
10 CTS.—MATINEE DAILY—10 CTS.
4th of JULY Elaborate, Unique and Costly Display of PAIN'S FIREWORKS
Other Big Free Outdoor Attractions.
ADMISSION 10 CTS. AT ALL TIMES.

STUDEBAKER MAT. TODAY AT 2:15.
GALA MAT. TUESDAY, JULY 4th.
RICHARD CARLE
PRESENTS HIMSELF IN
THE MAYOR OF TOKIO
AN OPERA FULL OF LAUGHS.

COLISEUM GARDEN.
POPULAR CONCERTS
Nightly and Sunday Afternoons.
Weber AND HIS "Prize Band"
TODAY—LADIES' MATINEE, CHILDREN FREE
GERMAN NIGHT, JULY 3.
BLANCHE B. MEHAFFEY, SOLOIST.
Catering by Edelweiss Garden Management.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
4—The Four Fords—4
Jack Norworth.
Sheck Brothers
Messenger Boys Trio
Garrity Sisters
The Beemers.
Charleston & Hodge
The Kinodrome
Henri French
West & Van Siclen
Louise Dresser
Larkins & Patterson
Laurent & Company
Olsen Brothers
3—Bancroft Trio—3
Clark & Skinner
PRICES—10—15—25—35—50 CENTS.

RIVERVIEW PARK
SHARPSHOOTERS
BELMONT and WESTERN AVE. and ROSCOE BOUL.
RECREATION, FUN AND FRESH AIR
HEROLD —AND HIS— FAMOUS BAND
ADMISSION - - 10 CENTS AT ALL TIMES.

McVICKER'S JACOB LITT, Proprietor
The Safest Theater in the World—40 Exits.
LAST MATINEE TODAY
Jos. R. Grismer's Big Production. SKY FARM
LAST TIME TOMORROW NIGHT

NORTHERN GREAT EVERY NIGHT 25c 50c 75c
MATS. SUN., WED., SAT.
THE BEST OF ALL CARTOON COMEDIES
MASTER GABRIEL in BUSTER BROWN
PROFESSIONAL MATINEE SUNDAY.

GARRICK POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY
THE Woggle-Bug
Or, THE MARVELOUS LAND OF OZ.
Extra Mat. 4th of July. Popular Prices.

CASINO GARDEN.
Wabash-av. and Peck-court.
"RAG" CONCERTS TUES. and THURS.
"Ladies' KLATSCH CONCERT" Fri. Aft.
BROOKE AND HIS GREAT BAND
THE JAPANESE GARDEN.
Evanston's only amusement enterprise. Charmingly decorated; cool and delightful; excellent restaurant service day and evening; special attention to telephone orders from automobilists. Telephone Evanston 732. Music every evening by Schildkret's famous Hungarian Orchestra. Admission, during concerts, 25 cents. TED W. P. MURRAY CO., 816 Davis-st., Evanston.

COLUMBUS Bargain Matinee TODAY
"WHEN HEARTS WERE TRUE."
Next—S. H. Dudley in "A Little of Everything."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW STEEL STEAMSHIP
EASTLAND
Fastest, Safest and Best Equipped Boat on the Lakes.
$1.00 SOUTH HAVEN AND RETURN
SPECIAL TRIP SATURDAY, 2:30 P.M.
...THREE HOURS IN THE COUNTRY...
Daily.....9:30 a. m., except Saturday
Sunday, 10:00 a. m.
BATHING — BOATING — FISHING
Steamship SOO CITY
DAILY, except Saturday and Sunday, 12:00 Noon.
SPECIAL, Saturday, 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m.
ONLY PASSENGER DOCK ON THE LOOP.
DOCKS, WELLS-ST. BRIDGE
Opposite C. & N.-W. Depot.

White City
Dedicated to Merriment and Mirth—More fun and amusement at White City than any other place in the world. Join the happy crowds.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS
Free Amusements, including Outdoor Circus, watching the Merry "Bumpers," Indian Parades, etc., etc. Also
FREE CONCERTS
by ULRICH'S Chicago Concert Band assembled from
THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA
4 Programs Every Day.
GATES OPEN AT 1 O'CLOCK.

TAKE A TRIP TO THE COUNTRY
THROUGH WOODLANDS AND THE BEAUTIFUL FOX RIVER VALLEY ON THE
AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO RAILWAY
New Terminal Station, 254-256 Fifth Ave., Near Jackson Blvd.
The only Electric Interurban Road with terminus at the Union Loop.
NO SMOKE — NO DUST — NO CINDERS
ILLUMINATED PANORAMIC VIEW ON APPLICATION
Telephone Harrison 5388.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS
THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST
BIG STORES BIG STOCKS
17 MICHIGAN AVENUE
177 JACKSON BOULEVARD
OPPOSITE BOARD OF TRADE.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE TODAY.
LAND OF NOD
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
BARGAIN MATS. MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, 25c, 35c or 50c.
EXTRA BARGAIN MAT. JULY 4th, SAME PRICES.
SEATS RESERVED NOW.

WEST SIDE BALL PARK.
Cincinnati vs. Chicago
TODAY

USEMENTS.
STEEL STEAMSHIP
TLAND
st Equipped Boat on the Lakes.
SOUTH HAVEN
AND RETURN
SATURDAY, 2:30 P.M.
AS IN THE COUNTRY...
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BOATING — FISHING
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day and Sunday, 12:00 Noon.
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C. & N.-W. Depot.
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the Merry "Bumpers,"
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CONCERTS
Chicago Concert Band
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IGAN AVENUE
SON BOULEVARD
BOARD OF TRADE.
AGO OPERA HOUSE
ILDREN'S MATINEE TODAY.
D OF NOD
OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY.
25c, or 50c.
GAIN MAT. JULY 4th,
AME PRICES.
RESERVED NOW.
DE BALL PARK.
ti vs. Chicago
AT 3:30 P. M.
f's, Wabash-av., Until 1:30 p. m.
ON TIP!
CCASIONAL TRIP!
, Elgin & Chicago Railway,
go with the beautiful Fox
ew Terminal Station, 5th-av.,
RE TO EAT.
THE
ATES
TAURANT
v. State and Adams.
trance, 52 E. Adams.
vel, the most beautiful and
eresting place in Chicago.
epresented by a separate sec-
a typical) scene done in oil.
the present governor, and a
one. A work of art from
to the exit.
Cuisine & Service.
ning Under
the Trees.
SMARK
ARDEN
ncert Every Evening
Every Week Day Afternoon.
NGRESS CAFE
ERN REFECTORY
MOST MODERN CAFE in the WEST
AV. AND CONGRESS-ST.
aine. Service for 1,000.
ngaged Orchestra of Ten.
"DISCRIMINATING DINERS."
E THE CROWD GOES.
hington Restaurant,
CRANE, F. SMEDBERG.
ADAMS-ST. AND WABASH-AV.
ES TO THE PUBLIC
OPULAR PRICES.
en given to Theater Parties.
Habit of DINING at
Sans Souci Park
e d'Hote dinner, with wine, for 60
e a la carte—popular prices. Make
phone [Hyde Park 670] and obtain
for banquets and theater parties.
INING AT THE
END CASINO."
ble d'Hote and a la Carte. Finest
ge—the Automobilist Headquar-
ect Every Evening. Harlem-av.
Blvd. Take the Lake Street L.
et Car to Harlem Avenue.
C. H. BURKHARDT, Prop.
R'S 212 STATE STREET
...FINE LUNCHEONS
FRESHMENTS. FOUR O'CLOCK
AFTER THEATER SUPPERS.

JOHN F. STEVENS NEW CANAL CHIEF

Chicagoan, Former Vice President of Rock Island, Chosen as Wallace's Successor.

WILL GET $30,000 A YEAR.

Position Shorn of Administrative Functions; His Whole Work Is "to Dig the Ditch."

Washington, D. C., June 30.—[Special.]—John F. Stevens of Chicago, until recently vice president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company, is the man of "big heart" who has been selected as chief engineer of the Panama canal. He will not be a member of the commission, as was John F. Wallace, whose resignation was demanded by Secretary Taft. His duty will be to dig the ditch. The theoretical part of the work will be performed by the eminent engineers now serving as members of the board.

Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the commission, is responsible for Mr. Stevens' selection. He was authorized by the president and Secretary Taft to get an efficient man to take Mr. Wallace's place.

Mr. Shonts wanted a man of sound, sane judgment, with a practical knowledge of engineering. He did not have far to look. Mr. Stevens was in New York. Mr. Shonts told him Mr. Wallace had resigned, and offered him the place. Mr. Stevens said before accepting he would have to go to Chicago and talk it over with his wife. This appealed to Mr. Shonts, as it appealed to the president and Secretary Taft.

Will Get $30,000 Per Year.

Mr. Cromwell, who is general counsel of the Panama railroad, talked with Mr. Stevens over the long distance telephone this morning and reported later to his chief. Then Mr. Shonts, who had been informed that Mr. Stevens would accept the appointment, telegraphed him at Chicago as follows:

Confirming the talk Mr. Cromwell had with you this morning over the telephone, you hereby are appointed by the isthmian canal commission as chief engineer with headquarters at Panama in charge of the isthmian canal, with duties to be performed on the isthmus. You also will be general manager of the Panama railroad in charge of the operations of the road on the isthmus.

Your appointment becomes effective tomorrow (July 1, 1905). Your compensation will be at the rate of $30,000 per annum and also the free use of a furnished residence on the isthmus. As chief engineer you will report direct to the chairman, and as general manager of the Panama railroad you will report direct to the president of that company. Please confirm by wire.

Secretary Taft said today he was delighted with Mr. Stevens' acceptance. "He is a man of wide experience," he continued, "and splendid executive qualities, and I do not think there is any danger that he will get 'cold feet.'"

Bouquets from Predecessor.

Mr. Shonts described him as an engineer of unusual attainments, built on sane, broad lines. "He possesses demonstrated executive ability," he asserted, "powers of organization, and is a natural leader of men."

Mr. Wallace, whom Mr. Stevens succeeds, described him as "one of the best constructing engineers in the country." This commendation was given at the time of Mr. Stevens' appointment as government railway expert in the 1,000 miles of Philippine railways about to be constructed under government aid.

It was explained today that Mr. Stevens is to receive a salary of $30,000 per year because he is a man who can command that figure in private life. Mr. Wallace was paid $25,000. When he first went with the isthmian canal commission he relinquished a position worth $13,000 per annum. Mr. Stevens' salary with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad was $25,000, and he has drawn this for many years.

The reorganization of the isthmian canal commission, which the resignation of Mr. Wallace has brought about, will have, it is believed, an important effect in hastening the construction of the canal. Secretary Taft described the duties of Mr. Stevens in the following statement:

No Opportunity for "Politics."

"The duties of the chief engineer especially relate to the practical work of construction and operation. The technical plans are to be determined by the commission, which will confer with the advisory international board of engineers recently appointed by the president and whose plans, as decided from stage to stage, will be executed on the isthmus by the chief engineer. With the chief engineer confining himself to the actual work of construction and operation, and concentrating upon the execution of plans as adopted by the commission, it is believed the canal work will be prosecuted more actively."

In restricting the work of the chief engineer to the practical problem of digging the canal it is expected that a better administrative organization will result.

Authorities now believe Mr. Wallace deliberately undermined the old Walker commission and that he sought to do the same thing with the present commission in spite of the fact that the present commission had been built around himself.

A meeting of the commission will be held here tomorrow. Mr. Stevens will not attend. He will meet Mr. Taft in Chicago tomorrow night. Judge Magoon, who is doing excellent work upon the isthmus, cannot be present. The four commissioners—Messrs. Endicott, Ernst, Haines, and Harrod—will be informed by their chairman, Mr. Shonts, of the resignation of Mr. Wallace, the appointment of Mr. Stevens, and the effect the change will have upon the organization of the commission.

Shonts Not Afraid of Scandal.

As showing the difference in the character of Mr. Shonts and Mr. Wallace, an official of the administration said today that since Mr. Shonts had begun his services as chairman of the commission he had received more highly advantageous offers which he had declined because he considered himself bound to the government. Mr. Shonts had believed firmly in Mr. Wallace, and until he heard from the latter that he intended to resign he discredited all reports of the kind.

Mr. Wallace had told him that when he received the appointment as chief engineer of the canal upon the reorganization in April he finally had achieved his ambition, and expressed great satisfaction that his lines had been cast at last in such pleasant places.

Mr. Shonts this afternoon refused to talk about the action of Mr. Wallace in severing his connection with the canal project, saying that the statement of Secretary Taft covered the situation thoroughly. He has no apprehension that Mr. Wallace will be able to make any reflection upon the work of the commission.

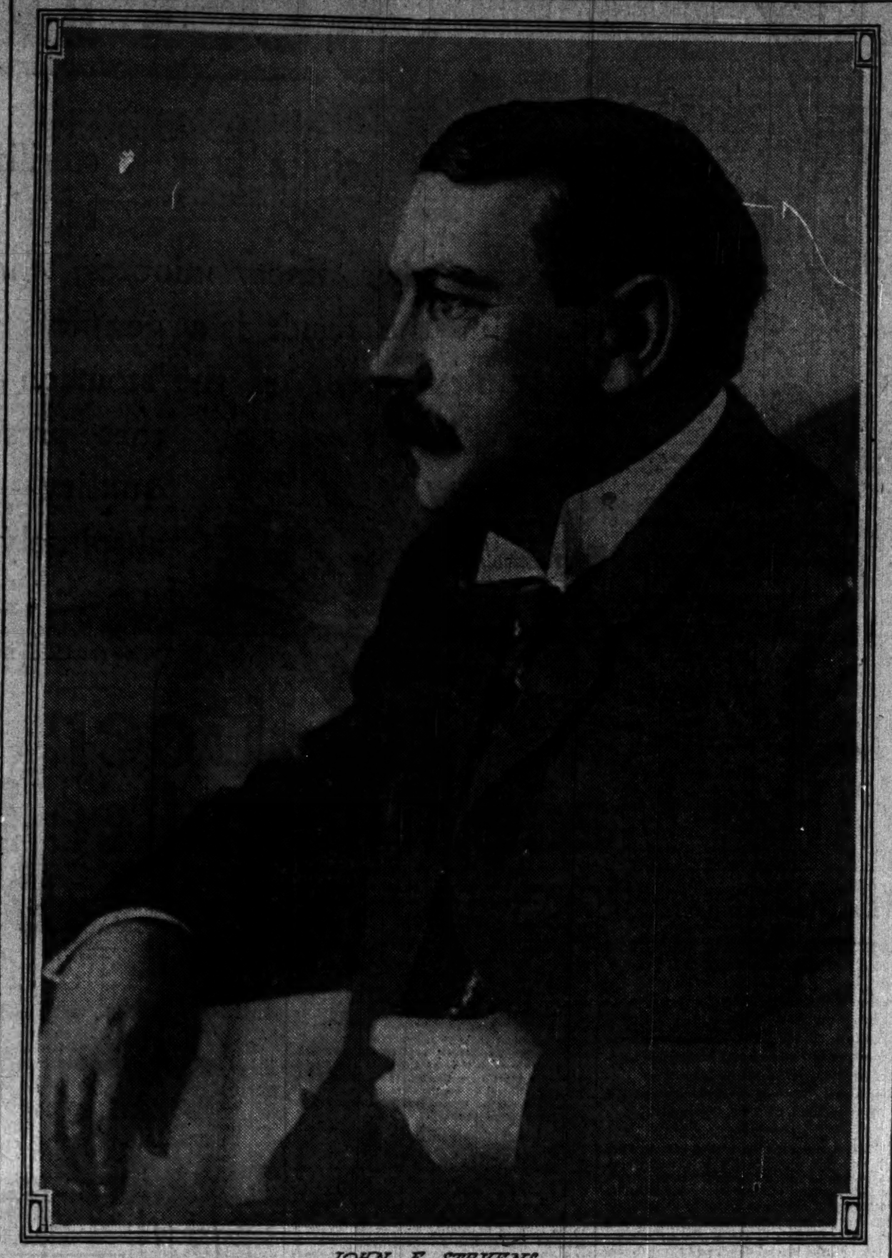
Had Every Facility in Work.

"If there is anything rotten," he said, "we want to know it. The sooner the facts come out the better. Mr. Wallace was given every facility in his work. The commission in Washington was solely his instrument, and when he cabled for anything it was furnished him on the jump and without the loss of a single moment."

It has been alleged on behalf of Mr. Wallace that he experienced delay in getting the supplies delivered at the isthmus and that he placed the blame for it upon the shoulders of Col. Clarence Edwards, chief of the office of administration for the commission. It was stated today that for the first time in the history of the Panama railroad ships had to lie for five and six days, off Colon before they could get a berth.

Because of the lack of steamer accommodations, which Mr. Shonts has been working energetically to remedy, 4,000 tons of supplies lay at one time upon the Panama dock at New York. That expedition was shown in honoring Mr. Wallace's requisitions is indicated by the action taken upon the cablegram received from him a few days before he left the isthmus. Within ten minutes from the moment the dispatch was deciphered the order, which was for the medical department, was in the hands of the surgeon general of the army and was telephoned to New York. Purchases were made and the goods inspected, leaving New York three days later on the steamer Atlantic.

Chicago Man Is the New Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal.



JOHN F. STEVENS

MRS. STEVENS PASSES ON OFFER

New Chief of Canal Work Makes Government Await Reply Until After Conference with His Wife.

John F. Stevens decided to accept what is probably the most difficult engineering position in the world in the short space of forty-eight hours, and did so without consulting any of his friends or professional associates. But he did not give the government his final answer in this important matter until, as he expressed it, he had "consulted his 'better half.'"

It was this that delayed the announcement of his appointment. He was called to Washington by telegram last Tuesday and started at once. His arrangements were all made for departure to the Philippines this coming Saturday to assume his duties as advisory expert to the government in the construction of the Philippine railways. It was with some curiosity that he responded to the request to go post haste to consult with his superiors.

He arrived at the capital on Wednesday and was at once informed of the nature of the business on which he had been called. He asked for sufficient time to return to Chicago and reached here at 5 o'clock Thursday. The following morning at 8 o'clock a message was on its way to Secretary Taft accepting the appointment.

Felt No Stage Fright.

"Weren't you a bit nervous about accepting such an important post and didn't you have a taste of stage fright?" he was asked last night.

"No, not in the least," was his reply. "The work is of course of the greatest importance, but I believe it is for an American engineer to do it. I have great faith in American engineering methods. There are none better in the world.

"Will I like the climate? Well, I don't suppose anybody would like the climate, but as I was already on the eve of going to the Philippines this consideration did not enter largely into my decision. It may be a case of going from the frying pan into the fire. But I think I can get acclimated in the course of time.

"I shall start for the isthmus in a week or ten days and shall go in company with Mr. Shonts. Before leaving I shall see Mr. Wallace and have a long talk with him and get as good an idea as possible of the condition the work is in at present.

"My family will not go with me at present but may go later."

Study Will Be His First Work.

"Have you any plans that you intend to follow in the work or any new ideas of what should be done at Panama?" he was asked.

"It is too early for me to make any announcements as to what I shall do until I have arrived on the scene of action and made a thorough study of the conditions. That will take some time, and will be the first work I shall undertake. I shall go over the whole ground and visit every part of the proposed route. Then I will get busy."

"How many men should you say could be employed to advantage when the work is well under way?"

"I should think between 20,000 and 30,000."

"What considerations influenced you to take the position?" the engineer was asked.

"O, I cannot tell unless maybe it was the size of the job. It is also a great compliment, and we are never too old to like them," he added with a wink.

Do Like Wallace? Well, Hardly.

"What if you got a better offer inside of six months from some private company, would you leave the job?"

"Now you are getting on dangerous ground," was the reply.

But there was something in the way Mr. Stevens spoke of the probable time that would be required to complete the task to which he had been called and something in the whole makeup of the man that gave an unmistakable "hunch" that he intends to "stick" until the canal is finished.

In appearance the engineer is large and massively built, but with no superfluous weight. He would be called at first sight a perfect specimen of physical manhood.

Mr. Stevens has been in the railway business—most of the time as an expert engineer—for thirty years. He was born in West Gardiner, Me., in 1853. When he was 21 he was assistant engineer of Minneapolis, a position he held until two years later, when he became an engineer and superintendent of surveys for the Sabine Pass and Northwestern. In 1879 he was made assistant engineer of the Denver and Rio Grande road, but went to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul as principal assistant engineer in 1880, holding this position for two years.

His Rise Is Rapid.

He left the Milwaukee road to accept a similar position with the Canadian Pacific railway and was engaged in the construction of the road through the Rocky mountains and the Selkirk range. This is the roughest range that the road crosses and was a difficult engineering feat.

From 1886 to '87 Mr. Stevens was assistant chief engineer of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic from Sault Ste. Marie to Duluth.

In 1889 he entered the employ of the Great Northern and was sent to lay out the western extension of the road to the coast. With two Indian guides and a pack mule he started out from Assinaboine. The Indians deserted him and the mule died. He persevered in the task and completed it, locating the line as it now runs. Stevens pass in the Cascade mountains was named after him.

The feat made a "hit" with Stevens' superiors.

In a recent visit to Washington, James J. Hill declared that of the $900,000 spent by the Great Northern in its surveying, "not a dollar was wasted" by Engineer Stevens.

In 1895 he was made chief engineer of the Great Northern, but resigned three years later to become a railroad contractor, returning to his old position in 1899. In 1902 he was made general manager as well, and held the dual position until 1903, when he became the chief engineer of the Rock Island and later its second vice president. Since his connection with the Rock Island he has made Chicago his home.

He resigned his position with the Rock Island in May of this year, having been chosen as an expert by the United States government to go to Manila with Secretary Taft to report on the feasibility of constructing 1,000 miles of railroad in the Philippines.

The Stevens residence is at 67 Lake Shore drive. The members of the family include Mrs. Stevens and the three children—Doland, 23 years old, now "railroading" in Indian territory; John F. Jr., 17 years old, who is preparing for Yale at the Chicago Latin school; and Eugene, 9 years old.

Chicago Man Named as Uncle Sam's Railway Expert in Philippines.

W. L. DARLING

WALLACE REPLIES; HURT BY REBUKE

(Continued from first page.)

in leaving the work was a financial one.

"A careful consideration of the entire subject had brought me to the decision that I should disconnect myself with the work at the earliest possible date that it could be done without embarrassment to the administration or injury to the work. It is unnecessary to state the reasons for their decision, except that in fairness I should say that they involve no criticism of any act of the president or the secretary of war.

"My final decision was arrived at as the result of the six days' uninterrupted thought which I was able to give the subject in all its bearings during my voyage from New York to Colon in May. Furthermore, I had pledged myself to my family to give the matter of my resignation as chief engineer or any position which would require my continuous residence on the isthmus serious consideration.

"It was at this psychological moment that I received a cablegram from New York offering me a business opportunity which I was bound to consider. I therefore immediately cabled the secretary of war requesting a conference, and arrived in New York for that purpose on Thursday, June 22.

"In the meantime I had addressed a letter to the secretary, in which I confirmed the interview and also requested my annual leave of absence, which was part of my original understanding with the isthmian canal commission and which I had requested from Admiral Walker in March, to take effect at our mutual convenience some time later in the season, which request, however, was not complied with or answered, owing probably to the sudden change made in the commission on the first of April.

"On my arrival in New York I was met by William Nelson Cromwell, who stated that he was delegated by the secretary to arrange for a personal meeting with me, and asked if I would meet him at the Manhattan hotel at 10 a. m., Monday, June 26.

"While Mr. Cromwell treated me with the suavity and courtesy for which he is noted, he endeavored to draw from me my reasons for desiring to see the secretary. I told him frankly that I did not consider it would be proper for me to discuss the matter in advance of my interview, and I also requested him to arrange for me with the secretary that the interview should be absolutely private and that no one but the secretary and myself should be present.

Taft's Irritation Was Violent.

"On arriving at the Manhattan on Sunday I was met by Mr. Cromwell, who ushered me into the secretary's private apartment, accompanied by my son. Assuming that arrangements had been made for a strictly private interview, my son withdrew, expecting Mr. Cromwell to do the same. However, the secretary, in a peremptory manner, directed Mr. Cromwell to remain.

"This action, of course, caused irritation and apprehension on my part that the interview would be unpleasant and unsatisfactory, and the irritation under which the secretary was evidently laboring had a tendency to prevent that calm and dignified consideration of the question in all its bearings which should have been given it.

"If the secretary understood me to say that I had accepted a position in New York he labored under a misapprehension. I did state to him that I desired to accept one, but under such circumstances and conditions and at such time as would cause the least embarrassment to the administration and the least injury to the work, and that I was even willing to go to the extent of remaining for an indefinite time on the commission should he desire my counsel and advice in arranging for the change, assisting in preparing plans for submission to the advisory board of engineers in September, or in the further consideration of the question by the administration of changes during its next session.

Feelings Were Outraged.

"Much to my surprise he indignantly spurned my suggestion and took the position that I was compelled under what he called my contract to remain in charge of the isthmian canal regardless of circumstances or conditions until the completion of the work and spoke in such a manner as to outrage my feelings to such an extent that further discussion of the reasons for my action was out of the question.

"I did not seek the position of chief engineer of the isthmian canal commission and considering my salary as general manager of the Illinois Central railroad company and my other sources of earnings, my financial condition was not improved by my acceptance of the position, and it was with the greatest reluctance that I did so.

"While it was my own expectation that I should continue my connection with the work, it did not occur to me that I was not free to withdraw if justice to myself and my family and to my reputation as an engineer required me to do so. It was not only my right but my duty to give the matter the most careful consideration in all its bearings, considering not only the general situation as it affected the work but my family, personal, and business relations, and all the various factors entering into the problem, and I could not concede the right to the secretary of war or any one to dictate my decision.

Ready to Make Concessions.

"The only debatable questions were the details as to putting my decision into effect, and while I stated to the secretary what my desires were I told him that I was perfectly willing to conform to his wishes as far as possible as to the time and manner of my withdrawal.

"It was this suggestion to which he chose to refer as a 'dicker.' To that statement I naturally took exception, particularly as he stated that he did not care for any reports that I might make, summarizing and analyzing the results of a year's hard work on the isthmus, also that he did not value my counsel and advice, and that the only service he desired was that of a constructing engineer on the isthmus.

"No intimation of friction between the secretary of war and myself ever would have become public if it had not been given out, accidentally or otherwise, by the persons in attendance at the conference on Sunday other than myself; and I desire to state emphatically, and the representatives of the press will bear me out, that I have refused absolutely, either directly or indirectly, to be interviewed and have remained silent under the inuendos which have been published daily since the conference, and would not have made even this statement at this time if it had not been for the severe strictures contained in the published statement of the secretary, which I consider unjust and uncalled for, and which could serve no useful purpose.

Tried to Do His Duty.

"Despite all of the discouragement and obstacles which have surrounded this work, as the secretary knows and has practically stated in his letter, I endeavored to faithfully and vigorously perform the duties of my office and have never complained or criticised my superiors or any one connected with the work, and, as stated in the secretary's communication, I have never requested additional emoluments or asked any favors of a personal nature, and any suggestions which I may have made, as his statement will bear me out, have been made because I considered them necessary for the increased efficiency of the work.

"The reorganization of the work in April was not considered ideal, but as it was such a decided improvement over the existing condition of affairs and seemed to be all that could be done under existing laws, I gave it my hearty approval.

"I have made no criticism of personnel or individuals, but do believe that the obstacles due to the governmental methods required by existing laws are so serious that they will have to be eliminated if the American people are to see the Panama canal constructed in a reasonable time and at a moderate cost.

"My only desire in this statement has been to protest against what I consider the unjust denunciations of the secretary and to fully inform my personal friends and professional brethren who have been familiar with my career of the essential facts relating to this matter. I emphatically disclaim all responsibility for the various statements recently published alleged to have been made by so-called friends. JOHN F. WALLACE."

CHICAGOAN MAY SUCCEED STEVENS

W. A. Darling Today Will Be Offered Position as Philippine Railway Expert.

ACCEPTANCE IS IN DOUBT.

Chief Engineer of Rock Island Is Honored by the Government—Will See Taft This Evening.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—[Special.]—W. A. Darling of Chicago, one of the chief constructing engineers of the Rock Island system, has been recommended by John F. Stevens, the newly appointed chief engineer of the Panama canal, as his successor in the position of government expert in the Philippines. Secretary Taft, who left Washington last night en route to the Philippines, will stop in Chicago tomorrow and has arranged for a conference with Mr. Darling. The Chicagoan undoubtedly will be tendered the place if terms can be arranged.

Refuses to Commit Himself.

W. A. Darling had received no notification of his appointment to succeed Mr. Stevens up to 11 o'clock last night. He said that the president had in no way signified that he was going to select him for supervisor of the Philippine railways.

"It has not even been intimated to me directly or indirectly that I am to succeed Mr. Stevens," said Mr. Darling last night when seen at the Strafford. "I have discussed the matter with no one, and did not know that I was even thought of. The first news I received regarding the matter came through the press dispatches.

"It would be improper for me to say whether I'll accept the position until it is offered to me. However, I owe the Rock Island system some consideration. If I have been selected as Mr. Stevens' successor it is a great honor, and I am sure I appreciate it."

Will Confer with Taft.

Mr. Darling, when told that Secretary Taft will seek a conference with him in Chicago today regarding the position, said: "I will be delighted to meet the secretary. I may have my answer ready when he tenders me the position."

Mr. Darlings is one of the most widely known railway engineers in the west. For years he has been an associate of Mr. Stevens. He was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1856. His railway service began in 1879, following his graduation from the Worcester Polytechnic institute. He first took service with the Northern Pacific road as a resident and locating engineer. It was at a time when that line was in its infancy. He remained with the Northern Pacific until 1884, when he went to the Burlington as locating engineer. Shortly after he changed again, going to the Florida railway. He remained in this position until 1887, returning to the Burlington line. In the same year Mr. Darling became chief engineer of the Duluth, Watertown and Pacific road.

He resumed his work with the Northern Pacific in 1891, when he was appointed principal assistant engineer. Seven years later he was made chief engineer, a position he held until 1903, when he became chief engineer of the Rock Island system, succeeding Mr. Stevens.

TAFT OFF FOR PHILIPPINES.

Secretary of War and Party Leave Washington on Initial Stage of Journey to Orient.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—William H. Taft, secretary of war, accompanied by a distinguished party, including members of both houses of congress, army officers, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and others, began his journey to the Philippine islands at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Although Secretary Taft expects to have a relief from the arduous duties of the last few months during his absence, the trip is one of official inspection and many matters of administration will be considered.

An important consideration to which he will give his attention is the perfection of title to many acres of the friar lands, which is still considered cloudy and by reason of which the purchase price of the lands of the whole Dominican orders is being withheld.

An interesting feature of the trip will be the call of the secretary on the emperor of Japan at Tokio. The Japanese minister here has assured him that his government is desirous of extending every courtesy possible. The secretary's response to this was that he well understood that the palace would be vacated by the imperial family on account of the summer season, at the time of his visit to Tokio, and that his call would simply be the formal "card call" of respect.

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

No hawks-eyes needed!
Any old eye can pick out unusually pretty patterns in our negligee shirt stock.
Never had a better variety and—hint—you'll never want them more than in the next two months.
$1.00 to $3.50.
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Rogers, Peet & Co. Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.
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CELEBRATED
STRAW HATS
Lead in Style and Quality.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
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After all has been said and read, get the best! Heptol Splits is guaranteed
"THE BEST WAY"
to restore the liver to a natural, healthy condition and so cure Constipation. None genuine without this signature

MANY DEALERS IN FIREWORKS.

Within the Last Few Days 1,242 Permits to Sell Pyrotechnics Have Been Issued.

Within the last few days 1,242 dealers have taken out licenses for the sale of fireworks, each paying the permit fee of $2. The legal sale of fireworks began yesterday and will continue until midnight of the fourth.

With the return of many police to patrol duties special precautions will be taken by the police department for the protection of property by fire and the prevention of accidents around the fourth of July.

Special details will be assigned to enforce the mayor's proclamation prohibiting the discharge of fireworks except between 9 o'clock in the morning and midnight on the fourth and especially to arrest all who discharge firearms or deadly toy pistols.

The Pneumatic Golf Ball Wins.

The following telegram was received from Cincinnati, O., June 30: Arthur Smith, Arlington club, Columbus, won western open golf championship with the Pneumatic Golf Ball.

Fourth of July Excursions

At about half fare to Kansas City (only $12.75 round trip), to Omaha (only $13.25 round trip), and to hundreds of other points at rates proportionately low.

Tickets on sale July 1, 2, 3 and 4, good returning until July 6, 1905.

Burlington Route

Tickets 211 Clark Street, Chicago. Phone, Central 3117. F. E. BELL, City Passenger Agent.
1371

LOW RATES—FOURTH OF JULY.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Tickets to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, and all other points on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway on sale at greatly reduced rates, July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Return limit, July 6. 95 Adams street and Union Station. Telephones, Harrison 3843 and Automatic 1511.

MORTON SUCCEEDS CHAIRMAN HYDE.

Now Heads Executive Committee of Equitable—Money Restored to the Society.

NO DEBTS; ASKS RECEIVER

Stockholder Dissatisfied with Conduct of United States Bankers' Corporation.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 30.

James Hazen Hyde surrendered the chairmanship of the Equitable's executive committee today and Paul Morton, the new chairman of the board of directors, was elected to succeed him. Mr. Hyde's retirement was voluntary. His resignation was presented and accepted at a meeting of the committee this afternoon.

Morton Is Chairman of Executive Committee.

Along with the announcement of Hyde's resignation came the statement that Chairman Morton had accepted the resignation of William H. McIntyre as fourth vice president. Mr. McIntyre has been in the Equitable's employ for more than twenty-five years.

Chairman Morton still has before him the resignations of Second Vice President Tarbell, Third Vice President Wilson, and Financial Manager Winthrop.

Two other members of the Hyde underwriting syndicates, Henry C. Deming, president of the Mercantile Trust company, and Valentine P. Snyder, president of the National Bank of Commerce, have made restitution to the society of profits which they got for the sale of securities to the Equitable. Deming gave $4,570.74 and Snyder $1,510.52. With $65,000 disgorged by former President James W. Alexander this makes $71,000 of the policy holders' money that has been returned to them.

Seek Receiver for Bankers' Corporation.

The affairs of the United States Bankers' corporation, of which former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle was until recently president, were today brought up before United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe. An order was served upon the officers of the corporation, which holds its charter from the state of Maine, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

Willis J. Park, the complainant in today's proceedings, stated through counsel that he and others subscribed to the capital stock; that the corporation never received a dollar of income other than from the sale of stock; and that over $50,000 had been paid out for salaries. There remained in this city, Mr. Parks asserted, about $20,000 in cash and a note for $10,000 which the debtor wanted to pay. That this remaining sum and assets might not be further dissipated he asked Judge Lacombe to appoint a receiver.

Judge Lacombe decided to take the papers and later pass on them.

Plans for the proposed municipal electric lighting plant, to light Manhattan and Bronx, doing away with gas altogether for the streets, parks, and public buildings, were laid before the board of estimate today by the special commission, composed of Cary T. Hutchinson, Nelson P. Lewis, and George F. Sever.

New York Plans Municipal Light Plant.

Accompanying the plans were drawings of the proposed structure. Including land, buildings, and all equipment for a central station, with a capacity of 15,000 kilowatts and a distributing system designed to supply 15,000 arc lamps and 300,000 sixteen candle power incandescent lamps, the cost of the plant is estimated at $7,567,000.

This outlay, the report says, will give the city its arc lamps at an annual cost of $64.07 each and its incandescent service at a cost of 5.5 cents a kilowatt hour. The city is now paying $146 for each arc lamp and more than 10 cents a kilowatt hour for the other service. The commission estimates the annual operating expenses at $1,269,000, including all fixed charges. An extract from the report follows:

"The total cost to the city of gas and electric lights for the last year, under the ruling rates, was $1,703,000; the operation of a municipal plant would therefore effect a saving of $434,000 over the cost under the existing conditions."

A five ton boiler mounted on a truck ran away down the Amsterdam hill at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street tonight and killed Joseph Olive, a watchman, who lost his life while averting a collision between the runaway and a crowded street car.

Watchman Killed While Averting Accident.

The boiler's course was directly towards a car not half a block away. The motorman set his brakes and jumped, followed by the passengers. Women were bruised and pounded in the mad rush to get off. Olive, who had been attempting to stop the horses, when he found he could not throw a timber under the wheels, grabbed the bridle reins and turned the horses just enough to clear the car.

A moment later the truck, with Olive still clinging to the bridle, crashed into a building, catching the watchman between the boiler and the wall and killing him instantly.

Imports of merchandise through the port for the year ending last night were valued at $684,497,042, as compared with $600,170,033 last year. They exceeded those of any previous year by $66,000,000. The exports of domestic merchandise were valued at $500,448,427, as compared with $493,608,208, those of foreign merchandise being $13,491,906, as compared with $13,102,304.

Imports for Year $84,000,000 More than Year Ago.

The imports of gold and silver bullion amounted to $15,557,500, as against $29,948,116. The exports of domestic gold and silver, including the large amounts exported for the payment of the French owners of the Panama canal properties, amounted to $102,149,508, against $106,398,016, and of foreign gold and silver $6,405,531, against $2,116,224.

The duties collected upon merchandise during the fiscal year were $172,547,960, against $170,972,544.

Charged with burning the word "Faker" across the chest of a patient while administering thermo cautery treatment for neuralgic pains, Dr. Dubios Hunt, an interne in Gouverneur hospital, was dismissed today from the institution. Dr. Hunt admitted that he had almost involuntarily formed the letters on the man's skin after one of his fellow physicians at the hospital had stated his belief that the patient was a "faker." The treatment consists of searing the skin with a white hot needle, and the authorities of the institution say it was the proper method of treating Chaves' ailment. Dr. Hunt said the burns were of a temporary nature only.

Doctor Is "Fired" for Branding "Faker" on Patient.

Frank C. Foote, a chauffeur for James J. Hill of the Northern Pacific railroad, ran over and fatally injured an unknown woman, who died half an hour later. Foote was remanded to the custody of the coroner. The chauffeur was on his way to court to be tried on a charge of speeding when he struck the woman.

James J. Hill's Chauffeur Kills Woman.

The police say Foote was running the machine carefully and that the woman's death was purely accidental.

One Fare to Hot Springs, Ark.

Plus $2, for round trip, daily, good for 30 days. Summer is the best time for treatment. Ask any ticket agent.

FORM WORLD'S RAIL POOL.

STEEL CORPORATIONS OF ALL NATIONS IN BIG COMBINE.

Manufacturers of Belgium, France, Germany, England, and the United States Join Hands and Divide Markets Among Themselves — International Trust Will Control Prices—U. S. Steel Holds Trade from Lakes to Magellan Straits.

New York, June 30.—[Special.]—By an agreement between the steel rail manufacturing companies of England, France, Germany, and Belgium, in Europe, the United States Steel corporation and several other American rail makers, a great international steel rail pool has been organized to divide amicably the markets of the world.

As a result of the formation of this pool American manufacturers will hereafter have undisputed control of the steel rail trade on the American continent from the great lakes south to the Magellan straits, while European manufacturers will be free from energetic American competition in all other fields.

That such a syndicate has been forming has been suspected in financial circles for some time. This suspicion was strengthened by visits to London and the continent made by high officials of the United States Steel corporation, Vice President W. B. Dickson in particular having made an extended trip some time ago.

Corey Will Close Deal.

It is believed that all the preliminaries having been arranged satisfactorily, President W. E. Corey, himself, has been selected to take the final steps. Corey is now abroad.

The nature of the negotiations and their purpose made it impossible today to obtain from the American participants in the international pool any particulars of its formation, but it may be accepted as definitely arranged. Terms of the agreement are already in force and the syndicate is organized with central offices in London and suboffices for the national groups.

European railmakers conceived the idea of the pool among themselves, with a new agreement, an extension of the original plan, to include the American companies. The original pool includes the English, German, and Belgian works on a basis of 3.50 per cent production for English makers, 28.83 per cent for German concerns, and 17.67 per cent for Belgian railmakers. Later the French works were included in the syndicate, their participation being fixed at 4.8 per cent of 104.8 per cent in the first year, 5.8 per cent of 105.8 per cent in the second year, 6.4 per cent of 106.4 per cent in the third year.

Countries Control Colonies' Trade.

The English and French works have prior rights of furnishing rails to their colonies, but not exceeding their quota. The German works have prior rights in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

This arrangement is most important to the American members of the pool, as they are left in complete control of the home market and Central and South America. Its effect on the railroads of this country, which have been complaining for two years of the high price of rails, which are $28 a ton, and even have been holding back orders, is evident.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—2709—Jay vs. Kay; dec. div.—2931—Wente vs. Com. Fuel co.; dec.—7068—Knapp vs. Knapp; dec. div.

Judge Kavanagh—7094—Singer vs. Townsend; dec. sale.—239007—McGreer vs. McGreer; dec. div.—7340—Frasier vs. Frasier; dec. div.—6276—Reichardt vs. Schaefer; dec. sale.—3880—Keneally vs. Glos.; dec. and appl.—6342—Cummings vs. Lassmussen; dec. sale.—7350—Green vs. Green; dec. div.—4706—Weisen vs. Strue; dec. sale.

Judge Heard—7001—Adams vs. Adams; dec. div.

Judge Tuley—13039—Bauer vs. Domery; dec.—8023—Watkins vs. Eq. L. co.; nisi ord. of 20th made abs.; final decree.

Judge Healy—1357—Herman vs. Herman; dec. div.—13874—Pubin vs. Pubin; dec. div.—13634—Kirkpatrick vs. Kirkpatrick; dec. div.—14138—Digge vs. Digge; dec. div.—13732—Weidmann vs. Weidmann; dec. div.—13961—Kempes vs. Kempes; dec. div.—13880—Hill vs. Hill; dec. div.—13779—Truckenmiller vs. Truckenmiller; dec. div.—263412—Locke vs. Locke; dec. div.—12260—Pliny vs. Holm; dec. and appl.—1385—Stange vs. Stange; dec. div.—13052—Hopkins vs. Hopkins; dec. div.

Judge Honoré—14131—Porter vs. Porter; liv. to amd.; dec. div.—13401—Burnstein vs. Burnstein; dec. div.—10068—Goldblatt vs. Goldblatt; dec.

Judge Mack—263908—In re pln. of Berndt; dec. adoption.—262840—Pawlick vs. Pawlick; dec.—263182—Grosse vs. Grosse; dec.—262841—Carson vs. Carson; dec.—256545—Futler vs. Futler; dec.—263430—Streeter vs. Streeter; dec.—261348—Smith vs. Smith; dec.—260948—In re petn. of Kelly; dec. adoption.—257329—Vogel vs. Vogel; dec. div.

Judge Thompson—262025—O'Brien vs. O'Brien; dec. div.—263250—Churchill vs. Churchill; dec. div.—263350—Tempo vs. Tempo; dec. div.

Judgments.

Judge Chytraus—227195—Ellen Hannan, admx. of Edward Hannan, vs. C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.; on findg., $500; satisfied.

Judge Gary—234226—Anna Leavitt vs. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.; on findg., $300; satisfied.

Judge Wright—233732—Joseph Thomasson vs. P. & O. R. R. Co.; on findg., $200; satisfied.—250930—Nellie Dekke vs. Van der Poel Co.; on findg., $195; satisfied.—220625—Ann P. Burke vs. City; on findg., $250; satisfied.—232025—Johanna Pinketti vs. city; on findg., $350; satisfied.

Judge Michael—27467—Michael M. Jones vs. city; on findg., $250.—226649—Elizabeth Jones vs. city; on findg., $250.—216127—Martin Schwaufeldt vs. city; on findg., $100.

Judge Honoré—262928—Chicago Dock & Canal Co. vs. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Trans. Co.; by defts., $1,050.—253468—Frank E. Habecht et al. vs. C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co.; on findg., $225; satisfied.—229978—William Bauman vs. Edwin A. Potter, recvr. C. St. Ry. Co.; on findg., $75; satisfied.—263905—Martin F. Schultz vs. Chi. & Oak Park Elev. R. R. Co.; on ver., $40; satisfied.—261863—Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., exr., etc., of Patrick J. Sexton, vs. Selina Strauss, extrx., etc., of Bernard Strauss; on findg., for deft., $100; satisfied.

Judge Windes—262094—Thomas E. Barrett, use of Alice E. Elliott, vs. Andrew Crain, jr., et al.; denied and judgt., $1,500 debt, $1,379.45 das.; debt to be dischgd., etc.; satisfied.

Court Calls for Today.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Brentano—Default divorce cases.

Judge Kavanagh—Default divorce cases, 6650, 280850, 6707, 6489.

Judge Gary—Motions for new trial, 10081, 7486, 7550, 9090, 8063.

Judge Holdom—Decision, 13197; motions for new trial, 7358, 15969, 9776, 8744.

Judge Chytraus—Motions for new trial, 13018, 16202, 16220, 16213, 16734, 6409, 14531, 15975, 8038.

Judge Dupuy—Motions for new trial, 7444, 6271, 7355.

Judge Wright—Set cases, 6969, 1647.

Judge Patton—Set matter.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Tuley—Default divorce cases.

Judge Healy—Default divorce cases.

Judge Clifford—Motions for new trial, 12136, 12224, 471, 12214, 21523, 28592, 30986, 9404.

Judge Honoré—Law motions of course. Law contested motions, 10247, 12767, 27172, 11911, 20495, 29588, 29551, 23632, 22803, 22805, 28148, 30130, 20878, 29227, 31308, 6948, 23772.. Motions for new trial, 21076, 29825, 29851.

Judge Mack—Cases under advisement.

Judge Windes—2467. Motions for new trial, 20837, 10692.

Judge Thompson—Motions for new trial, 8008, 7879.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Carter—No announcement.

Judge Pond—No announcement.

Judge Siegser—Decision in 21938. Motions for new trial, 21584, 22135, 22173, 22153, 22196, 22179.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Barnes—Call not extended.

Judge Chetlain—Call not extended.

Judge Kersten—Call not extended.

Judge McKeever—Call not extended.

Judge Tuthill—Motions in 3923, 3845, 1287, 4391, 4046, 3518, 4080, 4161, 3725, 4424, 4414.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Landis—10 a. m., motions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Bethea—10 a. m., motions and petitions in discharge in bankruptcy.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

12234—Edgar L. Starr; lia., $2,690; assets, $261. Cornelius Reardon, atty.

12235—George V. Christian; lia., $396; assets, $67. William E. Cloyes, atty.

12236—Thomas A. Beckett; lia., $420; assets, $165. J. J. Swenie, atty.

12237—John Ellgass; lia., $800; assets, $240. L. M. Kane, atty.

12238—Samuel Baer; lia., $1,018; assets., $15. H. M. Shabad, atty.

Jewish Club Plans Picnic.

Preparations are being made for the annual picnic of the Beaconsfield club July the 9th at Elliott's park. The Beaconsfield club is composed of young Jewish business and professional men of Chicago. They have in contemplation the erection of a building which shall be of moral and educational benefit to the young Jewish men of Chicago.

Attractive Low Fare Excursions to the Seashore Via New York and to Baltimore, Md.

Asbury Park and return, $21.35. Tickets good going June 29, 30, July 1 and 2; valid for return until Aug. 31 by extension. The only line that operates trains to New York via Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Stopover at each place; also at New York.

Through coaches and sleeping cars Chicago to Asbury Park.

Baltimore and return, $18.50. Tickets good going July 2, 3, and 4; valid for return until Aug. 31 by extension. Stopover at Washington. The only line that operates through trains to Baltimore. Send for circulars. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ticket office, 344 Clark street.

TODAY TO DECIDE FATE OF PACKERS

Federal Grand Jury at Last Prepared to Return Many Indictments.

END OF LONG INQUIRY.

One Forecast Mentions Heads of All Great Houses in the Yards.

(Continued from first page.)

Millett, formerly clerks in the offices of Attorney A. H. Veeder and supposed to possess information concerning the Kenwood Oil company, which is the last "trust within a trust" which the grand jury took up.

Henry Veeder, brother of A. H. Veeder, and supposed to be one of the organizers of the Kenwood company, was subpœnaed to appear this morning. It was found, however, that he was in Green Bay, Wis., and it is doubtful whether he will appear. His evidence at any rate cannot be essential.

The Kenwood company investigation, which was "tipped off" by W. D. Miles, former confidential man for Armour & Co., would have amounted to a great deal more if it had not come so late.

The most of Mr. Miles' testimony, however, was of a corroborative nature. It riveted facts for which the jury had groped in the dark before, and altogether it is considered the most important that came before that body.

Mr. Morrison interviewed three of the packing firms' attorneys during the morning, and all the afternoon his telephone bell was kept busy by persons wanting a "tip" on what was coming off. Mr. Morrison refused to tell what the lawyers wanted to know.

Lawyers Call on Mr. Morrison.

The first to appear was Joseph Weissenbach, attorney for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company. He was followed by Brode B. Davis, counsel for the Cudahy Packing company, and later by John S. Miller, general counsel for the packers.

It was reported that Mr. Miller was trying to induce Mr. Morrison to go before the grand jury and tell that body that the only indictments that should be voted were those against corporations under the Elkins law, and not against individuals.

From the appearance of Mr. Weissenbach it is supposed that the "S. & S." company is worrying about the fate in store for it, although it is persistently rumored that the only possible evidence against this company is in the matter of railroad rebates. Fresh rumors were started to the effect that J. Ogden Armour would not be indicted.

Arrangements have been made by the federal officials for the service of the arrest papers following the return of the indictments. If the defendants do not appear in court upon notification of their attorneys by telephone deputy marshals will be sent after them. The returns probably will be made before Judge Landis, as Judge Humphrey will not come up from Springfield and Judge Bethea does not care to handle the case, because the investigation was started under his administration as district attorney.

Jurors on an Excursion.

Having finished everything but the actual and formal voting of indictments, the action on which depended upon several legal and technical questions, which were left to Mr. Morrison and Mr. Pugin, the grand jury, to its full quota of twenty-three men, yesterday afternoon took a ride on the lake and down the drainage canal at the invitation of Juror E. A. Cummings.

First going out to the Carter H. Harrison crib, the launch then returned and steamed down the canal to Willow Springs. In the party, besides the grand jurors, were E. G. Godman, Mr. Morrison's assistant, and Deputy Marshals J. T. Buckner and Thomas Middleton.

A formal and permanent organization, which will meet once a year at the call of E. A. Cummings, was organized. It was called the Special Federal Grand Jury association. Mr. Cummings was made president; A. J. Hoffman, vice president; and John F. Hahn, secretary.

The jurors admitted that a large number of the packers would be indicted, but said that the question of whether they would be indicted as responsible under the corporation laws or as responsible individually would be left to Mr. Morrison and Mr. Pagin.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Cleared — Grain — Kearsage, Depot Harbor, Light—Ravenscraig, Escanaba; Sylvania, Superior.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cleared—Coal—A. A. Carpenter, Racine, Light—Vail, Pahlow, Aberdeen, Chicago; Lucy Neff, Carnegie, Duluth; Stanley, Midland.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—R. Mills, England, Reed, Grammer, Saunders, Steel King, Tampa, Flint, Kalkaska, Cormorant, Eber Ward. Departed—Pawnee, Orton, Edwards, Young, Cormorant, Helvetia, lumber, Buffalo; Capt. Wilson, Augustus Wolvin, Colonel, Turret Chief, Roumania, Crete, Smeaton, Beatty, Morse, Phenix, Jupiter, Gayley, W. E. Reis, ore, Lake Erie ports; Codoros, North Star, merchandise, Buffalo.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Republic, 10:30 Thursday night; Bay City and consorts, 6:15 Friday morning; Levi Grant, Lyman Davis, 7; Berlin, Aurora, 7:15; Vance, 10:15; Northland, noon; Fleetwood and consort, 1:30 p. m.; Flower, 1:40; George Stone, 2:30; Starke, 4:30; McDougall and consort, 5:15; City of Sheboygan, 5:30; Otis, 6:30; Prince, 7:40. Down—Conemaugh, 9 Thursday night; Armour, 10:40; Runnells and consort, 11:40; Helena, 3:20 Friday morning; Orinoco, 5:15; Plankinton, 5:50; Oceanica, 6:30; Niagara, 6:40; Lambert, 6:50; Merrimac 10:30; Mary Elphicke, 12:30 p. m.; John Duncan and consort, 1:30; Robert Rhodes, 1:50; Saranac, 4; Pueblo, 7:50. Calm, cloudy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Troy, Pellatt, Pontiac, Superior City, Mala, Manola and whaleback, 9:30 Thursday night; Queen City, 11:30; Hopkins, Coyne, 12:30 Friday morning; Merida, Trevor and whaleback, 1; James Davidson, 3; Schuck, 4; Peshtigo, 4:30; Nicholas, Osborne, 5; Hoyt, Myron, Delaware, Jenness, Joliet, 9:40; Spokane, Lyman Smith, Watson, German, 10:30; Devereux, Widlar, Helen C., 11:30; Mataafa, Nasmyth, Packard, Zenith City, noon; George Peavey, Corona, 1 p. m.; Sill, 1:30; Northern Wave, Athabasca, 2; Saxon, Marcia, 3; Monkshaven, Anna Minch, 4; Caledonia, James Hutchinson, 5; Roby, 6; L. C. Hanna, Turret Cape, 7; Fulton, Krupp, 9. Down—M. A. Hanna, Taylor, 10:30 Thursday night; Walsh, Business, midnight; Gladstone, oil barge, Leonard, 1:40 Friday morning; Joseph Gilchrist, Egan, 3:30; Duluth, 5; Goodyear, 5:30; Clarke, Monarch, 11; Luton, noon; McWilliams, 12:30 p. m.; Roman, 2; Peck, Van Hise, Thomas, 3; Mills, Anderson, 2:30; Mauch Chunk, 3:30; Senator, 4:30; Shaw, Marna, 6; Neebing, 7; Australia, Amazon, 8; Ralph, Connelly Bros., Harold, 9.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Cranage, Sevona, 9:20 Thursday night; Colgate, 9:30; Parke Foster, 10; Old Gratwick, 10:30; Vermillion, 11:40; Sahara, 12:50 Friday morning; Marina, 1:20; George Stephenson, St. Paul, 2:20; Shores, 2:30; Matthews, 4:30; Mary McGregor, 5; Fisk and barges, Linn, Briton, Orion, 5:20; Mary Boyce, 6; Iroquois (steel), Huron, Choctaw, 6:40; Maritana, 7; Sicken and barges, 8; Sanilac and barge, 10; Neptune, Bacon, 10:30; Owego, 11:15; Brower, 12:40 p. m.; Holden, 1; Juno, Recor, Gary, 1:20; Lindsay and consort, 1:40; Milwaukee, 2:40; Wisconsin, 3; Fayette Brown, 3:20; Toltec and consort, 3:40; Amazonas, Pretoria, 4:15; Rosemount, 5:40; Ireland, 6:30; Venus, Antrim, Nimick, 7:20; H. T. Greene, 8:30. Down—Susquehanna, Pickands, 10 Thursday night; Alaska (steel), 10:20; Yuma, Lasalle, 11:30; Fairbairn, Holley, 11:50; New York, 12:20 Friday morning; City of Genoa, 1; D. M. Whitney, 3; Walker, Tyrone, 4:30; Keefe, 5; Lagonda, Algeria, Simla, Burnham, 7:10; Westmount and barge, New Orleans, 8:40; Pathfinder, Saginaw, St. Paul, 9; Seneca, Northern Queen, Marietta, 10; Vulcan, Admiral, Christopher, 10:30; Ball Brothers, 11; Albright, Iosco, Jeanette, noon; Pringle and barges, 12:30 p. m.; Saturn, 1:15; Cowie, Rees, 1:30; Oliver, 2; Lafayette, 2:30; Advance, 3; Wissahickon, Oscoda and barges, 3:40; Sonoma, 4:15; Olympia, 4:30; Martin and barge, 5; Raleigh, Tokio, Reynolds, 5:40; W. S. Mack, 6; Packer, McVittie, 6:30; Plummer, 7; Neilson, Malta, 7:20; Hines and barges, S. M. Stephenson, 8.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber, etc.—J. D. Marshall, Algoma Mills; A. Soper, Glen Arbor; P. Sawyer, Manistee; H. Taber, Cedar River. Coal—C. S. Parnell, A. M. Marshall, Buffalo. Salt—Pere Marquette No. 2, Marion, Manistee. Merchandise—Mahoning, Buffalo. Light—Midland King, Midland. Cleared—Merchandise—Mahoning, Rome, Buffalo. Grain—Midland King, Midland. Light—C. Rietz, M. Marshall, Pere Marquette No. 2, Marion, Manistee; J. D. Marshall, Sprague; America, Duluth; A. Soper, Cheboygan; I. Lawson, Masonville.

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Every bottle of Schlitz beer is sterilized after it is sealed.

The process takes ninety minutes; the cost is enormous. But the result is a germless beer—a beer that doesn't ferment on the stomach—a beer that preserves its quality—a beer absolutely pure.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling. See that the cork or crown is branded

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The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

WESTERN RATE WAR NEAR

ACTION OF ROCK ISLAND DISTURBS OTHER RAILROADS.

Prices for Fourth of July Excursions Are Low and Officials Contemplate Other Reductions—Michigan Central Puts Differential Fares Into Effect Today, Stealing March on Opponents, Who Were Unprepared for Move—Seek to End Contest.

While passenger men of the eastern lines are wrought up over the rate war which threatens disruption to the eastern passenger business, some of the western roads are wondering if they are going to be involved in a rate war of their own. The eyes of passenger officials of the western roads are riveted on the Rock Island, and there is considerable perturbation over the way that road is acting.

Several weeks ago the Rock Island announced a cut in the rates between Chicago and Missouri river points. The Rock Island's announcement of fourth of July excursion rates is, in effect, a notice that further cuts are contemplated. If the predictions of a western rate war come true, it will doubtless spread over the entire western territory from Chicago to the Pacific coast.

Two Sets of Excursion Rates.

For the first time in years there are two sets of excursion rates in effect for the fourth of July. Apparently in open defiance of the other roads, and to assert their independence, the Rock Island has announced sweeping reductions in their rates. A rate of one fare plus 50 cents has been authorized by them. The rates which competing lines have announced are one fare and one-third, which in all cases are considerably higher than those authorized by the Rock Island. It is reasonable to presume that the other roads will retaliate and that rates all over the western territory will be slashed. After the first cut in Chicago rates several weeks ago railroad men predicted that all differences would be patched up, but the slash in holiday rates does not bear out this assertion.

Differential Rate in Effect.

Tomorrow the traveler who wishes to betake himself to Buffalo, New York, or Boston, or any of the thousand points between, can buy his ticket at the differential rate via the Michigan Central and New York Central. The rate to New York will be $18, first class, to Albany $16.65, to Buffalo $12, and to Boston $19. This announcement on the part of the Michigan Central put the issue clearly up to the Grand Trunk, Erie, and Wabash, who have announced their intention of maintaining their differential over the Michigan Central.

Railroads Caught Off Guard.

Owing to the necessity of giving three days' notice to the interstate commerce commission before a reduction of rates can be put into effect, the Grand Trunk, Erie and Wabash will not be in a position to put into effect their $16 rate to New York and Boston before July 3 or 4. The Michigan Central stole a march over their competitors by putting the rate into effect nearly a week before it had been supposed they would. It was not thought that they would sell tickets at the differential rate prior to July 8.

There is a possibility, it is said, that the war will be called off before it begins, or after the Grand Trunk has shown its sincerity by making the first reduction. Pressure is being brought to bear upon President Newman of the Vanderbilt system to have him order the restoration of the first class rate over the Michigan Central and New York Central, the other roads agreeing to permit unchallenged the use of differential rates by any other connection.

Great Western Cuts Rates.

With the question of rate wars permeating the atmosphere, it was not surprising that the Great Western should steal a march on the other Chicago-St. Paul roads by announcing a cut rate between the two cities for the automobile field day which is to be held in St. Paul. The Great Western secured recognition as the official road for the Chicago Automobile club and advertised a rate of $6, $8, and $12 for the round trip between the two cities for five, ten, and thirty day tickets respectively. A hurried meeting of the other roads was called, and the Great Western rate was promptly met.

MANY PASS BAR EXAMINATION.

Announcement Made of Results of Quiz Conducted During Last Week by State Board.

The official announcement was made yesterday of the result of the legal examination which was given by the state board of law examiners during the last week. The Chicagoans who passed the tests and are now eligible to practice in this state are:

Bailey, Charles G.
Bardkull, Roy N.
Barnett, Chester F.
Bigane, William.
Bilder, Nathan.
Blum, Henry S.
Boyce, James L.
Boyd, Frank L.
Capron, Clyde.
Clark, Robert B.
Corley, Fred D.
Coyne, Dennis J.
Crane, Richard J.
Crowell, John H.
Denning, Clarence P.
Devine, John J.
Files, Norman G.
Fisher, Clarence B.
Gregory, Francis S.
Harrah, William P.
Hautan, Henry A.
Hunter, Mary L. G.
Hupp, Frank L.
Hutchins, Dimmitt C.
Hvale, Alfred B.
Kagy, David P.
Kaplan, Jacob.
Keehn, Roy D.
King, Robert A.
Kuswurm, Ernest G.
Lawless, Thomas J.
Lightfoot, Ota P.
Lurie, Harry J.
Lust, George F.
Lynde, Cornelius.
Mach, Frank.
Mackenzie, Rex.
Meier, Edward.
Meusel, Oscar M.
Monson, Edward.
Moore, Eugene A.
McClellan, James S.
McGonigle, McB.
McMartin, Riley.
Oldfield, Edward D.
Osborne, Harold S.
Parade, Thomas E.
Parker, Woodruff J.
Pepper, Carlton L.
Priest, Elroy M.
Quitman, Walter.
Rausch, Charles E.
Reichert, Roy L.
Robilland, Amos H.
Robinson, Charles H.
Saddler, Monte H.
Shriber, George.
Sliber, Clarence H.
Stoehr, Kurt.
Sullivan, Percy.
Swinney, William S.
Tallmadge, Claud P.
Trasnik, Frank J.
Trout, Edgar W.
Varley, Charles E.
Wallbrum, Maurice.
Wilson, Delaplane.

Resolutions on Gen. Hilton's Death.

The Hotel Men's association of Chicago yesterday passed resolutions of regret on the death of Gen. Charles C. Hilton, formerly proprietor of several Chicago hotels. The association will attend the funeral at Rosehill today in a body. Gen. Hilton died suddenly Wednesday at his home in Beliot.

FRISCO SYSTEM

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.

ST. LOUIS and BACK

$7.75

(Tickets good on all trains)

July 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, good returning on all trains to and including July 6th.

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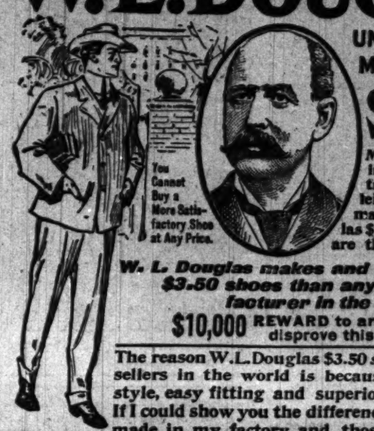

UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES

Men in every walk of life, in all professions and trades, the gentleman of leisure and the workingman—all wear W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes because they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive Men's and Boys' Shoe Stores in the principal cities and by shoe dealers everywhere.

The Berkeley. One of the new swell Douglas shapes for Spring. Made in Corona Colt, Tan Russia, Calf, Vici Kid, Calfskin, etc. Military Heel, Button, Blucher and Lace. Price, $3.50.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. Shoes by mail or express prepaid for 25c. extra.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Store in Chicago: 165 Dearborn Street.

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Round Trip Tickets $6.00 $8.00 $12.00 From Chicago to

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

Tickets at the $6 rate on sale July 6th and 7th, return limit 5 days, and good in coaches only.

Tickets at the $8 rate on sale July 3d, 4th and 5th, with return limit of 10 days.

Tickets at the $12 rate on sale July 1st to 5th inclusive, with return limit of 30 days, with privilege of extension of 30 days additional.

Tickets and reservations at
ILLINOIS CENTRAL CITY TICKET OFFICE, 99 ADAMS STREET. Phone Cent. 2705

BRIBERY CHARGED IN TUNNEL CASE.

Prosecution Says $50,000 Was Used to Consummate Forgery of Records.

ATTACKS THE WITNESSES.

Defense Assails E. J. Judd; Falsification of Documents Not Denied.

Forgery of records of the city council, which enabled the Illinois Tunnel company to float its bonds, and the use of a $50,000 bribe by the corporation in "consummation of the forgery," were charged yesterday by Assistant State's Attorney Harry Olson, in his opening speech for the state.

The defendants are:

Albert G. Wheeler, president of the Illinois Tunnel company.

William Loeffler, formerly city clerk.

Edward Novak, formerly alderman.

Edward Ehrhorn, deputy city clerk.

James Higgins, employed by the city printer.

Mr. Olson devoted several hours in Judge Chetlain's court to a history of the company from its organization down to the time that Edward J. Judd, formerly counsel for Mr. Wheeler, first made his charge of fraud. The most sensational part of his address dealt with the alleged $50,000 fund, in connection with which the names of Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Judd, Ald. John Powers, and the late Perry Smith all were mentioned.

It is alleged that Mr. Hull gave Powers the money to present unfavorable action in the Illinois tunnel ordinance by the council.

Defense Attacks the Witnesses.

In opening for the defense Attorney Moritz Rosenthal asserted that the question was not whether the records had been falsified. Nor was the corruption of public officials at issue, he said. The change in the records he did not deny. But the real question, he exhibited, was the character of the witnesses for the prosecution. In particular he assailed Mr. Judd, who, he said, had been "rescued" by Mr. Wheeler.

"The testimony," said Mr. Olson, "will show that in 1899 there were rumors afloat among the members of the city council relative to the Illinois Tunnel ordinance and Mr. Wheeler presented a check for $50,000 at a local bank and drew that amount of money. Then, accompanied by Mr. Judd, who is now the principal witness for the state, Mr. Wheeler went to the office of Perry Hull.

"In the outer office they met Mr. Hull, who was a master in chancery and a well known politician. In his inner office sat Ald. Powers. Mr. Wheeler handed the $50,000 to Mr. Hull, who retired to the inner office, where he spoke with Powers. Then he returned and informed the visitors that everything was all right and that they could go."

Mr. Olson explained that the specific charge against the men on trial was the forgery of the council records to show that a report of the commissioner of Public Works McGann had been "duly approved and placed on file," when, as a matter of fact, it had only been placed on file.

First Ordinance for Conduit.

"The original ordinance," said the prosecuting attorney, "only gave the company the right to build a conduit for telephone and telegraph wires. The bores today are 6 and 7½ feet in width and 6 feet in height. The tunnel company has violated the terms of the ordinance which gave it the right to build the bore."

Mr. Olson explained that City Engineer John Ericson and his subordinates made favorable reports concerning the work on the tunnel, in compliance with orders from Commissioner McGann, who had been requested to investigate the progress of the work by the council. Mr. Olson contended that these favorable reports did not bind the city.

"It was to make it appear that the council approved the work that the records were changed," declared the prosecuting attorney. He then told how the records had been changed, as follows:

"Judd secured a copy of the report, before it had been changed, to exhibit to financial men for the purpose of inducing them to invest in the tunnel scheme. Plans were made to approach such men as John J. Mitchell. Attorney Hutchins, representing Mr. Mitchell, however, discovered the flaw in the report and pointed out that it simply had been ordered placed on file. Judd and Wheeler were told that they did not have the rights claimed by them and then the plan for changing the council records was hatched.

"Wheeler told Judd that Loeffler, then city clerk, was interested in the company and suggested that Loeffler in all probability could aid them. Finally the proposition to change the council records was made to Loeffler.

Shows Development of Scheme.

"Judd submitted the amendments necessary, and wanted to know who would stand for the change, as it was absolutely necessary to have some member of the council to be in on the scheme. Loeffler replied that Ed was the man,' meaning the defendant, Edward Novak, then alderman. Judd frequently called on Loeffler, and later Ehrhorn was brought into the matter. He said that the best time for making the change was during the summer months.

"In the meantime an issue of council proceedings in pamphlet form was printed and distributed. This pamphlet contained the report in question. During the summer months all the pamphlets were gathered up at the suggestion of Ehrhorn, who had been paid $300 by Judd to hurry the thing along. A new issue then was printed with the change, showing that the report of Mr. McGann had been 'duly approved and placed on file.'

Hutchins Rejects Changed Report.

"When Judd was informed that the change had been made and copies of the changed proceedings were given by Ehrhorn to Judd he was instructed to show the amended report to Attorney Hutchins. He did so, and Hutchins replied:

"'Things might be different if I had not seen the first report. This only shows to me what you can do in the city clerk's office.'

"Later Wheeler and Judd went east—to New York. There they met several financial men and showed to them what valuable stock they had secured. The capital stock of the company was increased from $250,000 to $5,000,000, and armed with the forged document, Wheeler and Judd started in to secure funds to finance the tunnel project."

Rosenthal Opens for Defense.

Attorney Rosenthal made the opening address for the defense, continuing his address until court adjourned. There were several clashes between Mr. Olson and Attorneys Rosenthal and Forrest. Mr. Rosenthal said that he would not deny that the records had been changed and made a vigorous attack on Judd.

"It is not a question of opinion as to whether there is municipal corruption or whether there has been," said Mr. Rosenthal. "It is not a question whether aldermen have been bribed or not. The report as printed in the pamphlet has no more standing in court than a copy of a newspaper containing the same report."

Makes Attack on Judd.

Mr. Rosenthal concluded his address with a vigorous attack on Mr. Judd.

"Judd, knowing of the innocent change in the record of the council, sought and succeeded in blackmailing Mr. Wheeler out of many thousands of dollars," he said. "The fact of fact will be as to Judd and the many witnesses for the defense. The evidence of the defense will show who Judd is. It also will show that no juror would convict any man under evidence given by Edward Judd."

The attorney denied that $3,000 had been paid to Judd by Wheeler by virtue of any relationship that the witness might have been supposed to in connection with the original tunnel ordinance. The money was paid, according to Mr. Rosenthal, as an inducement for Judd to return to his wife whom, Rosenthal said, he had abandoned for a stenographer.

Boy Long Missing Is Brought Home.

Charles Zekind, son of W. A. Zekind, who disappeared from his home last October, returned to Chicago with his father yesterday. The boy was located in Danville, Ill., where he was working in a glass factory. A supersensitive nature is responsible for his disappearance. He was working for a jewelry firm when a package of jewelry was lost.

The clerks in the establishment were subjected to a severe cross examination. The Zekind boy, although innocent, felt that the loss of the package and the subsequent search for it cast suspicion on him, so he left home. After he disappeared the jewelry was found, the package having been mislaid.

The boy's father spent hundreds of dollars flooding the country with circulars and pictures of the boy. One of these was seen and recognized by a woman living in Danville. She wrote Mr. Zekind. He went to Danville and met his son. The latter consented to return to Chicago.

FIGHT OVER A SIGNBOARD.

ALD. HARDING AND GUNNING EMPLOYES HAVE BATTLE.

Then Cause Each Other's Arrest—Trouble Arises Over Purchase by the Alderman of Lot on Which Big Board Stood—New Owner Removes It and Resents Effort at Restoration — After Scrimmage, However, New Surface Is Set Up.

Because Ald. George F. Harding objected to the erection of a signboard on his property at Thirty-third street and Indiana avenue, employés of the Gunning system who were engaged in raising the large signboard handled the alderman roughly. Ald. Harding was accompanied by his brother Abner, who also took a hand in the mixup.

The Gunning system has had a signboard on the lot for nearly a year, and the corner recently was bought by Harding. He says he has made the first payment.

"There was no provision made for a sign on the transfer of the property," said Ald. Harding "and I did not believe the Gunning system had any rights to it, so I objected."

A week ago, residents of the neighborhood say, the sign disappeared. Yesterday morning nine of Gunning's men, with the manager, W. J. Meade, and the foreman, George Doyle, went out to replace the board. The news came to Ald. Harding that a second sign was going up on his lot, and he immediately found his brother and together they went to the scene.

Alderman Sits on Sign.

The alderman told the men they had no right on the property. He thought to stop further proceedings by sitting on the sign so that the men could not raise it. The foreman ordered the men to raise the particular scantling upon which the alderman was seated.

Foreman Doyle declares that Harding became abusive and tried to strike several of the men. Then the fight began in earnest. Harding was buffeted about the field, and witnesses declare Doyle was the principal aggressor when Harding grabbed a stake and struck Doyle a heavy blow on the forehead which felled him.

At this juncture Abner Harding drew his revolver, declaring that he would shoot the first man that moved. Williams, business agent for the Gunning system, who had been in a nearby telephone booth, came up and told Abner he was a coward and was afraid to shoot. He was told to stand where he was or he would be the first one shot, and Williams, it is said, stood.

Neighbors Call the Police.

Neighbors witnessing the scene sent for the police. A wagon from Cottage Grove avenue station came and the four principals, the Harding brothers, W. J. Meade, and George Doyle, were taken to the Thirty-fifth street station, where they swore out warrants against each other. Foreman Doyle charged Abner Harding with assault with a deadly weapon and Ald. Harding with assault and battery and assault with a deadly weapon. The Harding brothers charged Meade and Doyle with assault and battery. The case was continued ten days.

The sign builders continued with their work, and last night the big board was nearly completed. The Gunning men claimed a thirty day notice was due them and that they had had only two weeks' notice.

MAYOR JOHNSON GOES EAST.

Telegram That Mother of Cleveland Executive Is Seriously Ill Causes Hasty Departure.

Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland left Chicago last evening. He had intended staying over tomorrow so he could attend the two democratic picnics, but during the afternoon received a telegram from his niece saying his mother, who has been seriously ill, was worse, and he went on the first train to her bedside.

During the day he and Mayor Dunne had another talk over the proposed "243 mile system," which they figure they can carve out of the streets in which franchises either have, or soon will, expire, but it was simply an elaboration of the work of the day before.

The mayor stated afterwards he did not expect the plan could be sufficiently developed by Wednesday to permit of its being presented to the council meeting that evening, but he hoped to have it ready by July 10.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION RATES

Via the Northwestern Line.

To Lake Geneva, Waukesha, Green Lake, Madison, Devil's Lake, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah-Menasha, Appleton, Green Bay, Rockford, Freeport, Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Beloit, Janesville, Des Moines, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Ashland, and all other points on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Tickets on sale July 1, 2, 3, and 4; good returning July 6. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street (Tel. Cent. 721) and Wells Street Station.

COUNTY TO HOUSE MUNICIPAL COURTS

Officials Inform Mayor They Will Give Quarters to Fifteen of Twenty-eight.

DISCUSS NEW CITY HALL.

Business Men, Called by Dunne, Display Great Difference in Opinions.

The net result of a general conference yesterday as to how to get a new city hall was that the county officials agreed to take care of fifteen of the municipal courts when they are established. The city thinks it can house the other thirteen. As for the new city hall the situation remains as it was.

The conference was an interesting one, if for nothing else than the difference in opinion displayed. Dwight H. Perkins, for instance, wanted nothing done until a comprehensive and symmetrical plan could be agreed upon which would provide for all municipal buildings. He wanted harmony more than haste.

William Boldenweck, representing the extreme other idea, would adopt any feasible plan which promised the quickest remedy for the existing troubles. He wanted haste and did not care much for harmony.

John G. Shedd, holding middle ground, assented to Mr. Perkins' plea for a harmonious whole, but at the same time recognized the fact that something must be done soon. Exactly what should be done he confessed he was not ready to say.

"Easy Payment Plan" Discussed.

One point every one agreed on was that the city did not have the money to build now, and they did not see how it was going to get it unless under the "easy payment" plan offered by Wilbur Horner, representing some unknown eastern capitalists.

The three men named, with Hiram T. Gilbert, Victor F. Lawson, and Frank B. Noyes, were the only "citizens" attending the meeting. The others present were county and city officials. Mayor Dunne explained at the outset that the necessity of providing for twenty-eight municipal courts when they are installed a year from next fall had brought the city face to face with the building problem. They certainly could not find room for them in the city hall.

"Why not put two extra stories on this building?" asked William Boldenweck, the opportunist. "The foundations and walls will stand them."

"But how would it look," asked Ald. Raymer, "alongside of the new county building?"

"When you haven't got the money you can't be too particular about looks," replied the opportunist.

County Cannot Make Loan.

President Brundage of the county board explained the county could not loan any of the $5,000,000 it will derive from the bond sale to the city, as the bonds were authorized solely for a new courthouse and taxpayers outside the city limits would have to help pay them.

City Attorney Lewis suggested a possible way would be for the city to vacate the land it now occupies, when it would revert to the county and the county could build on the entire square a "courthouse" big enough for both municipalities and rent the city what room it needed. He confessed the county would have to get from the legislature the authority to turn landlord, and this brought out the reply it would be as easy for the city to secure at Springfield the authority to issue more bonds.

John G. Shedd Seeks Harmony.

"There is no question," remarked Mr. Shedd, "that there should be a union of action on the part of city and county in an architectural sense, so if at any time the city is ready to build the two structures shall be harmonious. The residents of Chicago will not tolerate anything which is not creditable to the city. But as to ways and means, I am not well enough acquainted with the situation to offer any valuable suggestion."

Then Mr. Perkins took the ground that it was a good thing there was a building problem confronting the city, because out of the present difficulties might come a right settlement. What he wanted to see was not only the county and city building together, but all other municipal buildings as well, forming a harmonious whole architecturally, with necessary park space, and using not only the square now occupied but adjacent ground north to Lake street, if necessary. He asked that the mayor be authorized to name a commission to work out some such plan, and in the meantime the county building could wait. If the county paid rent for an additional year it would not be a serious matter.

Boldenweck Combats Plan.

Mr. Shedd suggested that such a commission should be named jointly by the county board and city council, to which Mayor Dunne assented, but Mr. Boldenweck combated the idea. It would take years to do anything under such a plan, he argued, and in the meantime the city's wants remain. The county could not wait either. He advocated some such plan as the Horner one, whereby outsiders would put up the building under an agreement for future payments, and Mr. Brundage suggested the next legislature might give the city authority to raise the money by issuing more bonds. The commission plan the county board could not accept, as it would mean a delay in the erection of the courthouse.

Mr. Perkins characterized the "easy payment plan" as an "opiate to still the minds of the people and make them forgetful of the better things possible," and he objected to private enterprise being employed in undertakings which the municipality ought to carry on itself. It was not, he claimed, in line with true municipal ownership.

Mr. Brundage replied by styling Mr. Perkins' plan "rainbow chasing," and said: "Beautifying Chicago is all right, but where are you going to get the money from?"

Authority Must Be Obtained.

Mr. Gilbert suggested that before the city could enter into any "easy payment" scheme it would be necessary to get authority at Springfield to pledge the ground on which the building is to be erected, and finally, on Mr. Brundage's offer to take care of fifteen of the new municipal courts, the meeting adjourned.

"We got at least that much out of the conference," was the comment of Mayor Dunne at the finish.

Last Meeting in Old Building.

The afternoon session of the county commissioners was the last meeting that will be held in the old county building. The next meeting of the board will be held in their new quarters in the Continental National Bank building. As a finale, the commissioners presented each other with "relics" of the old structure and, as President Brundage put it, "engaged in a bit of horse play."

Commissioner Walker moved that the one armed stucco statue of justice, which has stood guard on a huge bracket on the west wall of the commissioners' assembly room, be presented to Commissioner Boeber for the city of Blue Island. The motion was carried.

"Will you take the lady to Blue Island with you this afternoon?" inquired President Brundage. The commissioner blushed.

President Brundage then moved that the dust begrimed statue of law, which peered down anxiously from the east wall, be given to Commissioner Hartray for the city of Evanston. The motion was carried. Commissioner Hartray accepted the "lady in stucco" with a bow and thanks. Commissioner Mack was presented with the big clock in the assembly room.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

MURINE is an EYE FOOD, Soothes and Quickly Cures Eye Ills.

ASK A STEWART MEMORIAL.

FRIENDS AGREE CHICAGO SHOULD ERECT TRIBUTE TO HIM.

John Sexton and David Rosenheim, Who Had Business Connections with the Merchant, Call on Mayor Dunne and Start Movement—Their Suggestion Meets with Immediate Approval from All to Whom It Is Taken—Proposals Made.

A memorial to perpetuate the memory of Graeme Stewart is planned by his friends in both political parties and in business circles. A beginning has been made without any definite idea as to the shape which the proposed memorial should take, at present it being merely the intention of his friends to urge that in some manner recognition be given to the services Mr. Stewart gave the city in life.

Two of his friends in mercantile circles broached the subject to Mayor Dunne yesterday and found an immediate response to the suggestion. John Sexton and David Rosenheim, both merchants associated with Mr. Stewart in business life, called on the mayor to suggest that the city endeavor by some form of memorial to recognize Mr. Stewart's work for civil improvement.

The mayor inquired if any definite plans had been made or if any form of a memorial had been suggested, promising his own efforts to secure anything which might be decided on. He was told that no particular form of memorial had been considered, Mr. Stewart's friends being content at present to ascertain the sentiment of public and business men on the subject.

General Response Is Met.

Later this inquiry was carried far enough to prove that the suggestion would be accepted sympathetically at once, not only by men in his own political party, but by his political opponents and by business men and merchants generally. H. R. Eagle, who also was associated with Mr. Stewart in business, but who has been of the opposing political party in his own ward, the Twenty-first, promised his assistance.

It has been proposed that an opportunity would be offered in the proposed connecting link of boulevard to join the north and south side boulevard systems—a plan in which Mr. Stewart was greatly interested. It has been suggested that memorial fountains or a monument or something of the like, erected on this proposed boulevard link, would be an adequate testimonial from the city. Another suggestion was that the proposed bridge be erected in such a way as to be monumental—to be called "the Stewart bridge."

"We have felt," said Mr. Sexton, speaking for many of Mr. Stewart's friends in wholesale and retail business circles, "that something should be done now while the public is mindful. Mr. Stewart should not be forgotten by Chicago. He gave too much of his best effort for the city. Everybody realizes this, while few, except those who came most in contact with him, realize how his kindness for every one was shown in every act. While Chicago does remember him vividly, some steps should be taken which will result in a suitable memorial. He was liked and loved by all classes of men in all occupations and all business circles. All will be interested in furthering a plan to perpetuate his memory."

Politicians Approve of Idea.

Men of both political parties took up the suggestion of a memorial as soon as it was made.

"Anything that I could do for such a cause I would do willingly," said Roger C. Sullivan, democratic national committeeman from Illinois. "Mr. Stewart's work was such that the city should be honored to erect a memorial to him."

"Men without regard to party will aid it," said Sheriff Thomas E. Barrett. "No republican recognized Mr. Stewart's unselfish work for the betterment of Chicago more than his democratic friends."

"Graeme Stewart was a typical Chicagoan," said James Reddick, republican county chairman. "He had all the qualities which have gone to develop the city and make it great—ability, courage, and kindliness. All citizens will be glad to do what they can to erect a memorial to him."

OBJECT LESSON FOR DEMOCRATS

First of Series of Folders Is Issued by the "Majority Rule" League.

The first of the "object lessons for Illinois democrats" which the newly organized "Majority Rule" league proposes to hand out for the edification and instruction of the state democracy, has been issued. It is entitled:

"What gavel rule in the Illinois democratic state convention did to the party in 1904."

Under this title a series of terse but illuminating statistics have been printed, in the shape of small folders, and the work of distributing them through the state has been begun. The "Majority Rule" leaguers believe that the rank and file of the democracy will find in these figures a sound and substantial reason for rising in revolt against John P. Hopkins.

The figures tell the democrats that the plurality for McKinley over Bryan in 1900 was 94,924 and that the plurality for Roosevelt over Parker in 1904 was 305,039, in spite of the fact that there was a net loss of 55,295 in the total vote in the state.

Drawing conclusions, in another set of figures the Majority Rule leaguers find that Roosevelt's gain over McKinley was normal, but that Parker's loss compared with Bryan was abnormal.

The figures, in the opinion of Theodore Nelson and Millard Dunlap, organizers for the league, are sufficient evidence as to the effect of "gavel rule in the democratic party."

DENEEN ENFORCES PRISON LABOR ACT

Will Make New Law Effective for Relieving Conditions in Institutions.

WORK FOR ALL CONVICTS.

Governor Will Determine Appointments to the West Park Board Next Week.

Gov. Deneen took steps yesterday to make the new prison industries act, which becomes a law today, an effective measure for relieving conditions in the state prisons. With members of the industries board and superintendents of the state institutions he went over the requirements of the new law, meeting with the superintendents at Joliet.

One necessity was to secure uniformity in the articles used by the institutions, heretofore the institutions using different makes of beds, brushes, and other articles which they are supposed to purchase of the prisons. To provide this uniformity a committee consisting of Secretary Mack Tanner of the state board of charities and Supts. Zeller of Bartonville, Taylor of Watertown, Somerville of Quincy, and Carrisl of Jacksonville submitted a schedule of uniform articles which was adopted.

Superintendents Must Give Aid.

The heads of institutions have been given to understand that the superintendent who does not aid in making the new law a success must withdraw from the state service to give way to a man who will make the law effective. The governor does not propose to have the same trouble with the new law that was experienced with the old.

Under the new law the prisons are allowed to sell a certain per cent of goods on the open market, first satisfying the needs of the state institutions and of the school and road districts which are obliged to purchase of the prisons. The board of prison industries has had the law interpreted to mean that 40 per cent of the convicts may be employed on the manufacture of goods for the open market.

With such a rule applied and with the state institutions working in harmony to secure goods from the prisons it is predicted that no difficulty will be experienced in keeping the majority of the convicts employed as the law contemplates their being employed while imprisoned.

To Select West Park Board.

After the meeting with the superintendents Gov. Deneen took a train south, meeting State Chairman Roy O. West, with whom he will spend a few days' vacation, coming to Chicago on July 4. It is announced, as it has been announced before, that the governor now proposes to wind up the matter of west park appointments and that on coming to Chicago next week he will not return to Springfield until he has determined on the makeup of the new board.

At the same time it is said that B. A. Eckhart, for whom the governor has been waiting, will not recede from his refusal to head the board. Mr. Eckhart himself does not announce his definite and final refusal, saying that he will announce his decision to the governor. From other sources it is learned that Deneen has about abandoned hope of securing Mr. Eckhart's consent. He has announced that he will meet with candidates and friends of candidates for the position next week and consider their qualifications for the position.

Office Seekers Hunt Deneen.

Crowds of office seekers hunted for the governor during the day in Chicago, it having been announced that he would be in the city before starting on his vacation. The office seekers were disappointed, Deneen having outflanked them by meeting Mr. West out of town.

To Wind Up Primaries.

A meeting of the republican county central committee will be held next week to wind up affairs connected with the primaries. No campaign work will be done before the middle of September and no active campaigning until Oct. 1.

"We may begin with ward organization in September," said County Chairman Reddick, "but the people will see nothing of the campaign, as they understand it, until October. Thirty days' work will be enough for a campaign of this character."

Rival Democratic Picnics Today.

The two rival democratic picnics will be held today, the Harrison wing of the party, with John Powers in control, holding forth at Elliott's park and the Burke faction at Brand's. Mayor Dunne, with Congressman Rainey and other speakers, will show impartiality by appearing at both.

TEST OF VOTING MACHINES.

Election Commissioners Likely to Make Experiments with the New Devices Next Fall.

The board of election commissioners is considering the advisability of trying voting machines at the fall election, and it is possible a few of the machines will be installed in order to educate the voters in their use. There are four makes which the state examining board has approved and which the election commissioners will have to consider in selecting the machines to be used.

Rheumatism, more painful in this climate than any other affliction, cured by Prescription No. 2851, by Elmer & Amend.

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WE have just secured the entire stock of 2,650 men's suits, at much less than the cost of manufacture, from a maker known from Maine to California, as he preferred to close out at a loss rather than carry the garments over to another season. The manufacturer of these suits is renowned for the high grade and excellence of his clothing and guarantees every suit he makes. The garments will be found for sale on the 3d floor, and comprise men's fine suits, of Scotch tweeds, fancy worsteds, plain thibets and Scotch cheviots, all strictly hand made and sewed with silk, the identical suits sold by us and others earlier at $18 and $20; to make quick clearance we mark them all at one uniform price, viz.: $12

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Special sale of 500 men's and women's cowhide leather suit cases, 24 by 26 in. long, 6½ in. deep, linen lined, made with shirt fold and straps in body, Vienna handle, spring lock, best brass bolts, solid sole leather corners, nicely creased. Extraordinary value at $5.00.

Another lot of cowhide suit cases, made and finished as above, but owing to color of stock not running clear, bought at a big price concession. They are equally as serviceable as the more expensive kind. An exceptional opportunity to buy your vacation suit case at a bargain. Special price, $3.95.

First floor, center.

The Hub special trunk. Fine canvas covered, large brass trimmings, heavy straps, top tray with hat box and side compartments; also extra suit tray, $4.25. Finer lines in steamer and carriage trunks up to $30.00.

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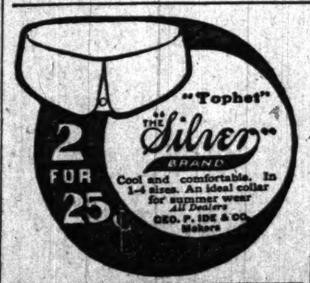

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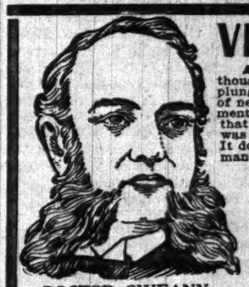

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY NO. 1, K. T., Asylum 16 Monroe-st.—Sir Knights! You are requested to assemble in the asylum on Saturday, July 1, 1905, at 1:30 p. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of our deceased frater, Sir Knight Charles Crosby Hilton. Services at Rosehill chapel.
BERNHARD J. HERRMANN, Eminent Commander.
HENRY S. TIFFANY, Recorder.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905.

THE FLOATING POOLROOM.

Chicago is the base of operations of some gamblers who sally forth to break the laws of neighboring states. A steamer, leased and managed by Chicagoans, leaves the port daily for gambling purposes. After the vessel is out of Illinois waters and is in those of Indiana or Michigan pool selling begins. After the races and the day's business are over the boat returns to Chicago. The gamblers snap their fingers at the local police. They say they cannot be touched, for they have broken no Illinois law—they are outside the jurisdiction of the state when bets are made. As they do not show their faces in Indiana or Michigan ports there is no opportunity to arrest them there.

It is not likely that the floating poolroom will make much money. Certainly it will not in rough weather, when the attention of the people on the boat will be called violently away from horse races and everything pertaining thereto. Still one does not like to see the laws defied by a pack of gamblers. It is a bad precedent.

The governor of Indiana is opposed to pool selling within his jurisdiction on land or water. He cannot deem it neighborly or friendly conduct on the part of Illinois to allow parties to be organized to cross the boundary line into his state for the purpose of breaking laws. The governor of Michigan also has a right to feel sore about these Chicago invasions. They are a violation of the comity which ought to exist between sovereign states.

If the governor of Indiana will suggest to the governor of Illinois that the peace and good order of Indiana waters should not be disturbed by the Chicago buccaneers, Gov. Deneen will refer the matter to the state's attorney of Cook county for such action as may be necessary. The action taken naturally will be to bring into court all who are connected in any capacity with the poolroom steamer and make them give ample bonds that they will not take their boat into the lake waters of other states to break their laws. If they will not give bonds, tie up their boat. There are ways in which the gamblers can be choked off. Men violate Illinois laws who make preliminary arrangements here for the commission of a crime in another state.

AFTER THE DOLLARS.

If it be true that John F. Wallace has given the Panama canal the go by at this critical moment to take a job that pays him better he is deserving of all the harsh things that Secretary Taft says of him. He has done what most members of his honorable profession would have scorned to do. They are not in the habit of leaving their employers in the lurch. It is not their principle to "take the cash and let the credit go." To them the glory of immortalizing their names by identification with an engineering exploit that will always be before the eyes of the world counts for more than a larger number of dollars per annum.

Mr. Wallace has thrown away a great opportunity, and is accused of having done so for a sordid reason. Secretary Taft says the government has been loyal to Mr. Wallace, that it has thrown no obstacles in his way, and has given him all he asked for. If that be so Mr. Wallace has been disloyal to the government. He has made a contemptible return for all that has been done for him. To remain silent under such an accusation is to confess its truth. If Mr. Wallace have any answer he should make it.

If Mr. Wallace, after studying the canal question for a year, had come to the conclusion that his engineering abilities were not equal to the task, and that he would forfeit his reputation if he went on with the work, nobody would have blamed him for stepping aside. His prudence or modesty would have been commended. If he had said that he was afraid of the yellow fever, and hence did not dare to stay on the isthmus, the public would have regretted that he did not have more pluck, but would have let the excuse pass.

But to give up the fame to be got out of an interoceanic canal for that which may be found in some New York subways, plus $35,000 a year, is discreditable in the eyes of the public in general and the engineering profession in particular. The excuses that may be made for common employes who desert employers when most needed because offered a few dollars more by somebody else cannot be made for Mr. Wallace if the facts be as Secretary Taft states them.

The desertion of Mr. Wallace will not stop the construction of the Panama canal. His successor has already been appointed. Like Mr. Wallace, he comes from Chicago. It is to be hoped that, unlike him, Mr. John F. Stevens will not put his hand to the plow only to take it away. The president will not be likely to come to Chicago for a third chief engineer if his second choice should fail him.

MAYOR AND COMMITTEE.

Corporation Counsel Tolman recently presented to the local transportation committee a series of maps—now printed—classifying, conformably with Judge Grosscup's decree, all city car lines according to the expiration periods of their franchises. The most interesting of these maps shows the group of lines for which the franchises have already expired or will have expired by the end of 1907.

With this in hand the mayor set out to see what could be done. He took counsel of Mayor Johnson of Cleveland and Mr. A. B. Dupont of Detroit—formerly manager and in part builder of the Detroit car system, and later manager of the St. Louis system. They counted up over 100 miles of single track for which the franchises have already expired, and double that number of miles for which the franchises will have expired by the end of 1907. They were surprised at the extent of this mileage and impressed with the possibility of organizing out of it or a considerable part of it, in the immediate future, a practicable and paying municipal system.

In the enthusiasm of this notion Mayor Dunne sent to the local transportation committee on Thursday a request that the committee would at once employ Mr. Dupont to prepare, during the summer, a detailed report showing what sort of a system could thus be linked up, and giving an estimate of its revenues, expenses, and profits. The mayor's request was that this action should be taken at once. The committee, however, postponed the matter until its next meeting—against the plea that this was unreasonably blocking the mayor—and before this action was taken a lively discussion occurred, the point of which was to serve notice on the mayor that he must not send in ready made propositions and expect the committee to approve them pro forma, without inquiry or opportunity for inquiry concerning their merits.

In serving this notice the committee did right. The mayor in asking it, without any investigation of its own, to indorse an important undertaking which was new to them and to employ therefor a man who was unknown to them, simply because "the mayor wanted it," was to make a wholly inadmissible request. The wonder is not that some members should have opposed but rather that any should have indorsed the request. Nor is the committee chargeable with mere pique—although it has some reason for feeling that the mayor is inclined to try to play a lone hand in the traction matter.

It is the obvious duty, and presumably the real intention, of the honest members of the council to accord the mayor fair treatment. If he on his part, however, presumes to ignore or to treat as a negligible factor the council or the local transportation committee in respect to this subject—as he has once or twice come dangerously near doing—he will find, and justly so, that he has raised up difficulties in his path as serious as they will be needless. The mayor and the local transportation committee should wisely cooperate for traction relief, and neither should forget, or omit, or slight the other.

MR. ROCKEFELLER SCATTERS MONEY.

John D. Rockefeller has been having an extraordinary attack of philanthropy. It was announced Sunday evening that the University of Chicago has given $100,000 to the American Academy of Fine Arts at Rome. It is understood that the money came from Mr. Rockefeller. It was announced on Wednesday that he had given $1,000,000 to Yale. Yesterday it was made known, at a meeting of the general education board in New York, that it had received from him $10,000,000, which is to be an endowment for higher education in the United States. Mr. Rockefeller's total benefactions last year were but $1,461,000.

Perhaps the recent outcry against "tainted money," has helped loosen the oil king's purse strings. It has enlightened him as to what the country's people think of him. He has not been noted for his sensitiveness, but the most callous do not enjoy being universally denounced and detested. He may think that by parting from a few of his many millions he will show that he is not "money mad." Whatever effect it may have had on Mr. Rockefeller, the outcry against "tainted money" evidently has not made much of an impression on universities and other institutions needing money. They accept his cash with alacrity. And that is the sensible thing to do. Acceptance of Mr. Rockefeller's or any other man's money does not imply indorsement of the methods by which it was made. If money is "tainted" the way to remove the taint is to put it to work where it will do good.

The American people do not like Mr. Rockefeller's high finance system. They would gladly see him give less away if he would change his methods and return some of his ill-gotten wealth to the persons from whom he extorted it. But, being a common sense people, they can't see that because a fortune was ill got, it necessarily follows that none of it may ever be devoted to a good purpose. They do not believe American young men and women will learn less Greek or mathematics at Yale or paint worse pictures at Rome because Mr. Rockefeller's money helps pay the bills.

TWO PRESIDENTS AGREE.

President Roosevelt agrees with President James of the University of Illinois in regarding the prevalent system of college athletics as not conducive to the well being either of the few athletes to whose development its resources are mainly devoted or of the rest of the student body.

President James has pointed out the mental and physical injury it does to the athletes. It takes them too much from their books. Working not for the strength that gives health, but for the skill and power that win victories, they exert themselves excessively and sow the seeds of premature physical weakness, and often of early death.

President Roosevelt, in his address at Harvard, showed that the existing system tends to moral as well as to physical and mental deterioration. Professionalism, by all recognized rules, is absolutely barred from college sports. Nevertheless, it is well known that professionalism and semi-professionalism have got in. Introduced furtively, kept in surreptitiously, they tend to make sneaks and cheats of those responsible for their presence and those who profit by it. "The college graduate," as President Roosevelt said, "ought in after years to take the lead in putting the business morality of this country on a proper plane, and he cannot do it if in his college career his code of conduct has been warped and twisted."

President Roosevelt thinks it would be "a far better thing for our colleges to have the average student interested in some form of athletics than to have them all gather in a mass to see others do their athletics for them." American colleges and universities should not, as now, annually turn out a few young people with large muscular and small intellectual attainments and many with well stored minds and undeveloped physiques. It should be their ideal to graduate classes whose members all have instructed and vigorous minds in strong and active bodies. They will not be able to do this until the bulk of students cease to be mere lookers on at athletic sports and all become, to some extent, participants.

President Roosevelt is a college man. He is an all around amateur athlete and takes delight in vigorous exercise of every kind. Many who were inclined to disagree with President James may conclude that he is in the right now that President Roosevelt speaks to the same effect.

RUSSIA has a two headed navy, to match its eagle.

IT didn't take the president long to find another John F.

A CENSUS will disclose the fact that the City of Traverse has only a floating population, anyhow.

IN justice to the strike rioters it should be said that they have been doing their best to fill in those sunken streets with brickbats.

THE innocent bystanders will consult their personal safety by getting out of town before next Tuesday. They will be between two fires if they stay here.

ARTFULLY taking advantage of the prevailing excitement Mr. Rockefeller slips ten millions into the general educational fund and makes his getaway in safety.

MAYOR DUNNE is bracing himself against the dose he is about to get from Mr. Dalrymple by filling his system with Tom Johnson.

LET Harvard apply soothing lotions to its rah spots and comfort itself with the reflection that it turns out a first class article of mental athlete.

BESIDES being the "best mayor of the best governed city in the United States" the Hon. Tom Johnson appears to be the adviser in chief to the—er—ah—

TO THE grandstand fan: Moderate your voice. Pitchers have ears.

MR. ROOSEVELT is considerably hampered in this Panama canal business by not being able, on account of the other duties pertaining to his job, to go down there and rush the thing through himself.

DEBS is down on trades unions. He says they have outlived their usefulness. He knows personally, perhaps, of one or two that have.

AMERICAN cities will be able to sympathize fully with Odessa next Tuesday.

IT seems strange that Montgomery Ward, has not suppressed that floating poolroom. It obstructs his view of Lake Michigan.

IT was rumored yesterday that the aldermanic bard of the First ward was about to fire his poem at the fleeing H. Dink by means of wireless telegraphy.

IF reports are true the grand jury has turned out a lot of by-products for the exclusive use of the beef trust.

THE exasperating slowness of the county building in tumbling down has made it necessary to order the razing of the old structure.

THERE is also a theory that the sinking of certain portions of the downtown streets is due to the ravages of sewer rats. Do we hear echo exclaiming "rats"!

ON the part of Sweden there would be no objection to the Norwegians mobilizing their army on their western frontier.

WELL, didn't I tell you so?—Senator John T. Morgan.

CHIEF O'NEILL is a fine man, but—

EXIT the June bride.

IN A MINOR KEY.

One of the Expenses.

"Have you any idea," asked the confidential friend, "what the campaign is going to cost you?"

"Yes," said the candidate. "I have an idea it's going to cost me my reputation for veracity with most of the fellows to whom I have promised good jobs."

His Good Fortune.

"Speaking of windfalls," said the man in the mackintosh, "I'm a clean fifty better off for a bit of luck that happened to me last week."

"Find it in the street?" asked the man who had his feet on the table.

"How do you know it was clean?" demanded the man with the baggy kneed trousers.

"Couldn't find the owner of it, perhaps," suggested the man who was smoking the cheap cigar.

"Or watched your chance, fell down in a street car, and compromised your claim with the company," hasarded the man with the bulbous nose.

The man in the mackintosh turned on the last speaker.

"You remember you wanted to borrow a dollar from me the other day?" he said.

"I think I remember it faintly."

"Well, I remember it distinctly. I had only half a dollar, and I let you have that. That's why I'm fifty ahead."

Then silence fell upon the group, broken only by the yells and execrations of the peaceable pickets, who were engaged in educational work at the street corner a block below.

Remarkable Performance.

"You ought to have seen my daughter at the commencement," remarked Mrs. Lapsling, "and heard her read her apotheosis on 'The Evils of Society.' There wasn't an opaque eye in the audience."

Lost Without Him.

Caller—"Your husband has gone east on a business trip, has he? Don't you miss him terribly?"

Mrs. Vick-Senn—"Miss him? You can't begin to imagine how much! I can hardly wait for him to come back. I am aching to tell him what I think of him for going away and leaving me without half enough money to run the house!"

As Might Be Expected.

"The colonel is acting queerly. What's the matter with him?"

"He's nutty—that's all."

C. W. T.

PERSONAL.

Caruso, the celebrated Italian tenor, is the son of a Naples engineer.

M. Carolus Duran is to paint the portrait of his holiness the pope.

The duke of Veragua, Spain, has made a fortune by raising bulls for the arena.

When Helen Gould is sufficiently interested to help any person or institution she personally visits that person or institution.

Sir Clement R. Markham, who has just retired from the presidency of the British Royal Geographical society, began life as a midshipman in the old days of sailing ships.

Prof. Reichenbach is said to have proven that thirty persons in 100 can see, in the dark, colored rays from the human body and flashes from a magnet.

William Watson, who has been appointed director of the Dusseldorf Science and Art institute, is the second son of a blacksmith of Port Glasgow, Scotland, and is practically a self-educated man.

Reginald Ward, American millionaire, society man, friend of King Edward, and once a Boston broker, has abandoned his title of "count," conferred on him by Pope Leo XIII., on account of adverse criticism.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1905: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

COUNT WILLIAM MORNER'S death in Germany coincides strangely with the crisis in the fortunes of the reigning house of Bernadotte, which, according to some is now in danger of losing the Swedish crown after having been deprived of the Norwegian throne. For it was Count Mörner's grandfather, Count Charles Otto Mörner, to whom the Bernadottes may be said to be indebted for their Scandinavian sovereignty.

Count Charles Mörner was a mere lieutenant in the Swedish army and an officer of the bodyguard of King Charles XIII., the last of the Vasa monarchs of Sweden, when, after the death of Prince Christian of Holstein, he was dispatched by his royal master with a letter to Emperor Napoleon at Paris. Owing to the childlessness of Charles XIII. the Swedish legislature had elected Prince Christian of Holstein as heir apparent, and Christian's sudden demise, coupled with the incapacity and weakness of Charles XIII., rendered it necessary to elect immediately another heir apparent, capable of assuming the regency in the event of any emergency. The choice of the king fell upon the duke of Augustenburg, and the letter which he addressed to Napoleon was for the purpose of sounding him about the matter.

Young Count Mörner, aware of the extreme unpopularity of the duke of Augustenburg throughout Sweden and of his incapacity, as a general and as a statesman, came to the conclusion while on his way to Paris that the duke was wholly unfitted for the Swedish crown, and being a young man of extraordinary nerve and audacity, determined to select some other candidate for the throne himself.

It would take too much time and space to describe here the amazing intrigues by means of which this young Swedish subaltern, having once made up his mind that Marshal Bernadotte would be the most likely man for his purpose, set to work to bring about not only Bernadotte's candidature, but also Emperor Napoleon's approval thereof. The lieutenant delivered his letter to Napoleon in due order, but managed to convey to the emperor the impression that it did not really represent the views of the king, that the latter had been more or less compelled to write it by means of court intrigues aimed against France, and that the duke of Augustenburg was a prince bitterly opposed to Napoleonic predominance in Europe. These views Mörner succeeded in getting confirmed by other distinguished Swedes then at Paris, notably by Count Wrede, and thereupon Mörner suggested to the emperor how immeasurably preferable it would be for his own interests to have one of his own marshals as crown prince at Stockholm, thereby establishing a French point of vantage and stronghold at the entrance to the Baltic. He likewise added that inasmuch as Bernadotte was personally known to a large number of Swedish officers, who had been brought into contact with him as prisoners of war, he would prove persona gratissima in Sweden.

Napoleon did not like Bernadotte. He was jealous of him, especially of his military genius. But Mörner and his friends, and Bernadotte and his own numerous adherents, played their cards so well that Napoleon found it difficult to resist the influences brought to bear upon him, and without giving any written answer to the king he permitted Mörner to return to Stockholm, where the lieutenant communicated, alike to the king and to the political leaders averse to the candidature of the duke of Augustenburg, that the latter was obnoxious to Napoleon and to France, and that his election would be equivalent to bringing down the wrath of the great emperor upon the head of Sweden. He likewise intimated that the emperor had suggested Marshal Bernadotte as a suitable candidate for the dignity of crown prince.

The upshot of the matter was that when the election was held not long afterwards the candidature of the duke of Augustenburg was defeated by an overwhelming majority and a vote passed tendering the heir apparentship to the crown to Bernadotte. When, however, the delegates of the king and of the Swedish legislature arrived at Paris to notify Bernadotte of his election, there was a moment when the entire scheme of young Count Mörner hung fire, for Napoleon suddenly became suspicious that he had been used for an intrigue and that his name had been employed without his permission to bolster up the candidature of Bernadotte.

For several days he withheld his permission to Bernadotte to accept the proffered dignity, and it was not until the marshal impressed him with assurances of his loyalty and wound up with the exclamation: "Would you make me greater than yourself by having me decline the offer of a throne?" that Napoleon at length gave way, and enabled the soldier who had risen from the ranks and who was the son of a Pyrenean peasant to become crown prince of Sweden and eventually king of Norway and Sweden.

There are few more extraordinary romances than this in the history of old world royalty, and it may be of interest to recall in connection therewith that Bernadotte's wife, Queen Desirée of Sweden, was the daughter of a Marseilles stock broker, and had been jilted by Emperor Napoleon on the eve of the date set for her marriage to him, also that Bernadotte had been one of the soldiers on duty around the scaffold on the occasion of the execution of Louis XVI. and Queen Marie Antoinette, while on his right arm was tattooed a large Phrygian cap, a guillotine, and the words "death to the tyrants," a fact which was only discovered after his death and which served to explain why the king (who it may be remembered had turned upon Napoleon and joined his enemies) would never consent to bare his right arm when his physicians found it necessary to bleed him.

Bernadotte possessed little sense of gratitude. As I have just stated he kept none of his pledges to Emperor Napoleon, nor to France. He treated his popular wife with the most shameful neglect, continually subjecting her to slurs in connecton with her bourgeois birth in cheerful forgetfulness of his own peasant origin, and abstained from bestowing any reward upon Count Mörner, to whom he owed his throne.

The Mörners, who, during the eighteenth century played a great rôle in Swedish and Norwegian history, have now abandoned Sweden altogether, have established their home in Germany, where they have secured letters of naturalization and enrollment on the roster of the Prussian nobility. This expatriation followed a most sensational tragedy, which occurred about twelve years age at Stockholm, when Count John Mörner was tried for the murder of his brother Bror. The latter was found one morning dead in his bed with two bullet wounds in his head and by his side on the ground a revolver, quickly identified as belonging to Count John.

John, when placed on trial, gave the following story by way of explanation of the tragedy. He declared that he had called upon his brother Bror for the purpose of asking him for a loan of money in order to pay a pressing debt of honor that permitted of no delay, and that he had brought his revolver along with him for the purpose of blowing out his own brains in the event of his being unable to obtain the funds.

He added that on his elder brother declining to accede to his request he had endeavored to execute his intentions, whereupon Bror had jumped upon him for the purpose of preventing him from accomplishing his suicide, and that in the struggle which followed for the possession of the revolver the latter had gone off accidentally, inflicting a wound on the head of Bror. The latter, he declared, had suffered such intense agony from the pain that he had entreated John to put him out of his misery by a second shot. John naturally declined, but admits that he handed his brother the pistol, which was thereupon discharged for a second time, on this occasion with fatal effect. There are some people at Stockholm who do not hesitate to assert that John himself fired the second shot in deference to his brother's anguished appeals. The appearance of the wounds and their character seemed to bear out John's story, and this, together with the tremendous influence wielded by his family in Sweden, led to his acquittal of any criminal intent. It was shortly after this that the Mörners, horrified by the notoriety in connection with this sensational tragedy, left Sweden and established themselves in Germany. John, I understand, is in Americe.

One of Many.

Lawson—"Does Bjynkyns play golf?"

Dawson—"He thinks he does."—Somerville Journal.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

[Copyright: 1905: By Tribune Company.]

Not a stately pile of old,
Crumbling dome, or pyramid
Bearing signs that one day told
What great deeds its builders did;
Not a frowning citadel
Guarding feudal way and wall—
But it has its tale to tell,
Quaint old Independence hall.

Here one wondrous summer morn
Rose a shout that echoes still;
Here was this great nation born,
Strength breathed in a people's will;
Freedom's fire that smoldered long
Into one clear flame was roused;
Here our spirit, swift and strong,
In its newer life was housed.

Humble—neither arch nor nave,
Carven pilaster nor beam
Lent it comeliness, nor gave
Back prismatic glow and gleam
From great windows, jewel set
In a long and stately wall;
Naught inspiring there, and yet
It was Independence hall.

It was Independence hall
Where the fathers of the land
Heard, and answered to the call,
Pledging head, and heart, and hand—
Aye, and something of the soul
In the signing of each name
On the deathless muster roll,
That unfading page of fame.

So it stands today, a shrine
Unpretentious, old, and crude—
But this land of yours and mine
Pays it grace of gratitude.
And the old flag ripples high,
And the trumpet song and all
Seem to blend into the cry:
"This is Independence hall!"

W. D. N.

PAUL MORTON RUDE TO CHAUNCEY DEPEW.

New Yorkers Likely to Be Displeased at the Lopping of the Senator's $20,000 a Year Pension.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., June 30.—[Special.]—I fear the west will soon fall another degree in the esteem of all true New Yorkers because of the rude, not to say irreverent, behavior of Mr. Paul Morton in connection with Chauncey M. Depew, the junior but ever graceful and mellifluous senator from that admirable state.

Mr. Morton, fresh from the base, business like atmosphere of Chicago, Nebraska, and other barbarous distances, seems to think that a $20,000 salary, such as Mr. Depew has been receiving from the Equitable, must necessarily be based upon some sordid consideration—value received, services rendered, quid pro quo, things of that sort.

It seems that for the last six years at least Mr. Depew has drawn an annual retainer of $20,000, making $120,000 in all. How much further back into the lush and gaudy past the arrangement extends, there is no one to tell us. Mr. Morton seems to regard ancient history, however picturesque, with a Boetian contempt.

Chauncey as a Charmer.

Maybe the doucest began with Chauncey's first appearance as a charmer. Away back yonder, peradventure, when he first came tripping o'er the flowery fields, with pipe to lips and Phyllis panting in the shade, the Equitable, knowing a good thing when it saw one, annexed him, ribbons, crook, and all. Anyhow, Mr. Paul Morton, a callous westerner, quite insensible to poetry and music, has asked what Chauncey does to earn his stipend, and receiving no reply that appeals to his coarse understanding has sponged him out.

The equally honorable D. B. Hill of Wolfert's Roost, long famous in a line peculiarly his own, has also been extinguished as a pensioner. He was getting only $5,000 per annum from the Equitable, however, which lends to Mr. Morton's act a certain air of petty persecution.

But in this regard the whole output of our tears and sympathies is bestowed on Chauncey. D. B. Hill can spare the $5,000 and he is able to take care of himself in any case.

Like Pricing the Sunshine.

Depew is a different matter. New York needs him. The world needs him. And we all want him tuneful, radiant, a thing of luxury and loveliness.

To ask what he did for that $20,000 per annum is like examining the price list for gossamer, and butterflies, and sunshine. As well hold the aurora borealis to account, or dock the wages of the nightingale. Chauncey is no more a fixed value, no more subject to vulgar appraisement, than a rainbow or the echo of a flute.

Mr. Paul Morton is in a fair way of getting himself disliked. They do things differently in the metropolis. They pay for light, and grace, and beauty, for innocence and rapture. Who is Mr. Paul Morton, to put his veto on that almost celestial barter?

Running Too Much to Titles.

[From the Boston Herald.]

An American journalist returning after an absence of some years abroad comments upon the profuse application of titles which is becoming frequent in this country. The practice is essentially a modern one. Daniel Webster in his lifetime was never spoken of as "Senator" Webster, but always as plain "Mr." Webster. Nowadays, however, it is invariably "senator" this and that, and almost everybody has some kind of a handle to his name. Thus we have "Forecaster" Jones, "Undertaker" Smith, "Conductor" Robinson, "Superintendent of the Poorhouse" Brown, "Common Councilman" Shucks, and "Selectman" Bumps, and so on. If this kind of thing keeps on we shall end by resting our claims to respect and consideration upon those painfully minute social distinctions which prevail in Germany, where men or women inscribe their names in hotel registers with the addition of such descriptive phrases as "cousin to an apothecary" or "brother-in-law to a corporal."

Gambler Who Ate His Boots.

A Moscow man made a curious wager. As against 500 rubles bet by his opponent he agreed to eat his boots if Russia did not force Japan to sue for peace last summer. He lost, and he carried out his agreement. Cutting a small strip daily from his footwear he masticated and swallowed it. It took him nearly five months to complete the operation.—Leslie's Weekly.

SHIMOSE, THE WIZARD OF JAPAN, AND HIS WONDERFUL EXPLOSIVE.

Most Powerful Smokeless Powder in Use in the Navies of the World the Result of Many Years of Dangerous Research.

While the whole world is filled with amazement, and even consternation, at the victorious arms of Japan alike on land and sea, few people give a thought to the wonderful powder known as "shimose," after its ingenious and expert chemist-inventor, which has wrought such terrific havoc among the hosts of imperial Russia.

As all the world knows, every nation has its own pet rifle for the army, and its peculiar theories about naval ordnance also. Germany swears by its Mauser, we have our Lee-Enfield, and so on. Similarly every nation has its own "high explosive," the British cordite, the French mélinite, etc. In all cases the various government chemists pursue their investigations and experiments in absolute secrecy.

As in all other departments of Japan's wonderful work, an all but impenetrable veil of secrecy has been drawn over the investigations and even the personality of her chemist in explosives, Dr. Gian Shimose. He was born in the very humblest circumstances in the province of Hiroshima some forty-seven years ago, when railways and regular steamers were practically unknown in the island empire. And yet as a youth Shimose determined to make his way to the capital, although it is over 480 miles from his native village in Hiroshima to Tokio.

Begins as a Printer.

But even in those days of obscurity Shimose's restless spirit was casting about for openings for his ability. He was wondering what destiny had mapped out for him, and had, moreover, a craze for "bettering himself" that would have done credit to a conscientious city clerk. He became so skillful in the printing office that it suddenly occurred to him he might get employment from the government in this way, and at length, after many demonstrations of his ability, he was given, on trial, a responsible position in the government printing works in Tokio.

It was at this stage of his career that Shimose turned his thoughts to invention, and, naturally enough, he began operations in connection with his own employment. After many experiments he succeeded in producing the curious ink which is now used in Japan for bank notes and paper money generally and which renders forgery and alteration practically impossible. The secret, like all Japanese screts, was so well kept that the productions of the ablest counterfeiters were instantly detected.

It was while employed in the government printing works that Shimose turned his attention to naval and military implements of all kinds, offensive and defensive. He was brought into contact with naval and military officers, both foreign and native, and began to discuss eagerly with them the components of the various high explosives used throughout the world.

Studies Smokeless Powder.

He soon saw that most of the smokeless powders of the world—and, indeed, also the Japanese service powder in use at that time, and known as "men kayaku"—had serious defects. The "men kayaku" had been adopted by the Chinese government as a kind of compromise, and it certainly possessed the best qualities and fewest defects of all the service powders of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia. Unfortunately, when dry the slightest concussion was apt to set it off, and it was found absolutely necessary by the then war chemist of Japan to add at least 23 per cent of moisture to it, if it were to be considered at all safe.

But like all high explosives, the stuff was extremely capricious and delicate, and the slightest excess of moisture caused it to become entirely nonexplosive. It was also delicate to keep, and in a year would dry up completely. In some respects the "men kayaku" resembled the American "gun-cotton," which is tremendous in power, but is apt to get frozen in cold weather, and this fact has brought about terrible tragedies in mines and elsewhere.

Finally Invents Shimose.

After a time Japan grew extremely dissatisfied with her service powder, and began to make inquiries about the American "moshlite," French "mélinite," and the "loplit" of Germany. Dr. Shimose one day resolved to devote himself entirely to the production of a new powder which should be as perfect as it was humanly possible to make it. He would, he said to himself, devote years to the work if necessary.

To the writer, who met him recently in Sasebo, the great naval arsenal of Japan, the doctor declared modestly that he had spent "a little over eleven years" in producing the terrible explosive which now bears his name. He is an exceedingly modest little man, this war chemist of Japan.

On one occasion he was nearly blinded for life by a premature explosion during one of his experiments. Frequently his hands and fingers were dreadfully burned; but nothing ever seemed to turn him from his purpose, and at length, when the now famous "shimose powder" was a perfect chemical compound, he took it modestly to his government, with results now known to all the world.

It's a Wonderful Powder.

"It is the most wonderful stuff I have ever come across," remarked a Japanese artillery major to the writer. "I have seen Shimose heap coal of fire on a stack of its bang it with all his force with an iron mallet, and even fire shot into it. But the most alarming thing he could make it do under these and other conditions was to burn feebly like tar and give off a sickly smoke. But only use the simple little chemical fulminating device which its inventor has provided for it, and then indeed you will see the force which has annihilated the power of imperial Russia.

"Dr. Shimose once sprinkled some of his powder in a circle on a flat iron surface two inches thick, and when he caused it to explode the mere powder alone drove a hole right through the iron, exactly the same size as the ring of powder. This is one peculiar feature of the shimose powder. I was present at a confidential experiment conducted by the imperial naval department which interested me much. Great balks of massive oak timber were piled up twenty feet high in a square of nine feet, forming a kind of massive tower.

"A shell was fired at this from a 6 inch naval gun, and the effect was truly amazing. The tower of practically solid oak was not only battered, the timber was splintered and pulverized—shattered into fragments and scattered like shavings. I have seen this wonderful powder, which we, at any rate, consider superior to that used by any other great power in the world, first strike through an object, and then expend all the terrific force of its explosion many feet beyond it. It seems to possess several distinct energies."

FOR A SANE FOURTH.

Some people, when the fourth of July rolls round, demand a firecracker as big as a neckyoke.—Joliet News.

All that is necessary now to insure a sane fourth for Council Bluffs is the enforcement of the anti-tetanus ordinance.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

It may be your child who is marked for the slaughter on July 4. And the worst of it is that you are, in all probability, the one who fixes the fatal mark, and who will open the grave into which your boy or girl will drop before the sun sets on that direful day.—New York News.

It will be sacrificed more greatly, however, if the manufacturers of fireworks persist in making dangerous and deadly noise contrivances. If they confined their goods to gunpowder and eliminated the dynamite there would be less reason for eliminating fireworks from the celebration of the fourth in cities.—Springfield (Ill.) News.

The fourth of July was not established as a holiday for foolishness, murder, and conflagration, but as an occasion whereupon the people might show their sense and fitness for the enjoyment of liberty, peace, and prosperity. Let's be thoroughly American and have a sensible fourth of July. Let us have more patriotism than fireworks, more happiness in life than trouble over injuries and sorrow over death.—St. Louis Republic.

This is an especially appropriate time to deal with this matter. The fourth of July is approaching—Independence day—which is a day of blood and slaughter throughout the land, in the name of liberty. Scores are killed by gunpowder accidents on that day and hundreds wounded on that day, and in the joyous celebrations of the dawn of liberty. It is a fearful price to pay for the celebration of the day, but at present there seems no escape from it.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Parents who have boys who have a fondness for explosives, toy pistols, and blank cartridges should study the statistics of the annual tragedy and keep their flesh and blood out of the holocaust.

Also—

Dealers in fireworks should study the figures in connection with the laws regulating the use of firearms and explosives, and realize the risk they run.

And—

City councils should prepare to enforce ordinances already passed and to revise and bring up to date the laws respecting the sale and use of explosives on the day we celebrate.

The Chinese method of American celebration is entirely too costly.—Wilkesbarre Ledger.

At Commencement.

[From Puck.]

Congratulations to you, Sweet!
It is my pleasure now to greet
A. B. That means A Bud, I think,
Or else A Blossom, fresh and pink;
A Beauty fits your grace and youth
And states explicitly the truth:
Artium Bachelor. . . . how queer
That sounds today to me, my Dear!
You got a Bachelor's degree
Some years ago, when you got me,
With nothing like the labor spent,
In your long term of banishment.
To win this ribboned, Latin scroll
Which I can't read, upon my soul!
A Bachelor of Arts and Wiles
You ever have been with your smiles;
All sorts of tender names for you
Have I invented—that is true,
And when I call you Little Lamb,
As for your sheep's kin—that I am—
And you got me in Cupid's fold
At 17, and never told!
Ah, Love's Examinations, Lass,
Were very easy things to pass;
Amo, amare; 1 plus 1,
A kiss or two; and all was done.
You got A Bachelor you know,
At least four long, long years ago;
A. B.—a better be your pride
When these two letters mean
A Bride!

Not Remarkable, but "Queer."

"Yes," said the gray haired traveler, "I've still got the first dollar I ever made."

"That's rather remarkable," replied his new acquaintance.

"Not at all. Since it was my first, it was, of course, imperfect and hard to pass."—Philadelphia Ledger.

JAPANESE SPARTAN'S RULES FOR HIS WIFE.

Remarkable Letter Written from the Battlefield by a Corporal, Afterwards Killed in Action.

The following extract from a letter written to his wife by a Japanese soldier will give a good idea of the Spartan sentiments that animate the men. Death on the field of duty and glory is their chief thought, and this thought far outweighs all other considerations.

"My dearest," he wrote, "I especially ask you strictly to observe the following rules, which I herewith send you:

"1. Never accept presents in money or kind from any one; to do so will be to bring shame on your husband.

"2. Keep all my letters from the front, and do not hand them about for everybody to see.

"3. Think that our parting at Shimbashi was a last farewell, as though you had accompanied my body to the temple; and that presently you will receive the news of my having traveled over the plains of battle and entered paradise.

"4. Do not expect to see me back; think that I have gone to meet an honorable death.

"5. When news comes of my death repress your sorrow.

"6. After my death live on the pension you will receive from the government, and carry on the worship of my ancestors.

"7. Remember that you are a soldier's wife and behave accordingly.

"8. Do not fail to visit the families of those who die in battle, and to condole with them.

"9

APAN.
L EXPLOSIVE.

rvies of the World the
Research.

23 per cent of moisture to
considered at all safe.
igh explosives, the stuff wa
icious and delicate, and th
s of moisture caused it to be
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, and in a year would dry u
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en in cold weather, and thi
nt about terrible tragedies t
here.

Invents Shimose.

Japan grew extremely dissat
service powder, and begat
iries about the America
rench "mélinite," and th
rmany. Dr. Shimose one da
vote himself entirely to th
a new powder which shoul
s it was humanly possible t
ould, he said to himself, d
the work if necessary.
r, who met him recently i
at naval arsenal of Japan, th
modestly that he had spen
eleven years" in producin
plosive which new hears hi
an exceedingly modest littl
chemist of Japan.
ion he was nearly blinded fo
nature explosion during one o
s. Frequently his hands an
readfully burned; but nothin
turn him from his purpose
when the new famous "shim
was a perfect chemical com
k it modestly to his governm
sults now known to all the

Wonderful Powder.

most wonderful stuff I have
es," remarked a Japanese ar
to the writer. "I have seen
coals of fire on a stack of it
ll his force with an iron mal
ire shot into it. But the most
he could make it do under
conditions was to burn
and give off a sickly smoke
he simple little chemical ful
e which its inventor has pro
and then indeed you will se
ch has annihilated the power
ssia.
e once sprinkled some of hi
rcle on a flat iron surface tw
and when he caused it to ex
e powder alone drove a hol
the iron, exactly the same si
powder. This is one peculia
shimose powder. I was pres
dential experiment conducted
al naval department which in
uch. Great balks of massive
re piled up twenty feet high
nine feet, forming a kind o
s fired at this from a 6 inch
the effect was truly amazing
practically solid oak was no
the timber was splintered and
attered into fragments and
shavings. I have seen thi
wder, which we, at any rate
rior to that used by any othe
the world, first strike through
d then expend all the terrifi
xplosion many feet beyond it
ossess several distinct ener

SE SPARTAN'S
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p of my ancestors.
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ccordingly.
fail to visit the families o
in battle, and to condole with

pectful to your parents and the
your inferiors kindly, and keep
ir pure and noble.
eful never to disgrace the hon
I have given you at the cost o

of this letter. Corporal Yama
, was formerly a workman at
a Lithographic Press in Tokio.
to Corea early last year, and
great credit in many engage
he battle of Fensbulling he dis
tuties as orderly with astonish
and boldness, and, though
self, saved the life of a com
Class Private Tanaka, whose
andaged to the neglect of hi

agement which terminated in
n of Maerhshan he was severe
the head, and died on the way
ging tent.

Too Easy.

he San Francisco Chronicle.]
William S. Barnes has a new
he last boy with whom he was
signed a few days ago because
ness did not suit his peculiar

have you been here?" asked
the small boy made known his
ngage in a different vocation.
a," replied the boy.
on't like the law business?"
s no good, and I'm sorry I

HE BITER BIT.

r—"I hear you had an accident
Cigar—"Yes—ran into a steam
—What a shame! They allow
things to go much too fast!"—

LAN FOR HOSPITAL CAMP

TE'S HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY TO OPEN ONE.

**k Company to Be Formed, Mem-
ers of the Profession Taking the
Shares—Dr. A. B. Schneider of
Cleveland Reads Paper Before the
erican Institute at Its Closing
ession on Prevention of Tubercu-
sis—Prosperity Brings Disease.**

ion looking to the establishing of a tent
y for tuberculosis sufferers was taken
erday at a special meeting of the Illinois
opathic Medical society.
colony will be managed by a stock com-
y consisting of members of the profession
Illinois and will be capitalized at $50,000.
ands of equipment and location will be left
a permanent committee appointed by Dr.
Aurand, president of the society.
. J. B. Dunham of Wenona was largely
mental in bringing about this action of
state society. In a number of letters to
bers of the profession in central Illi-
he urged some concerted action on this

How to Prevent Tuberculosis.

ethods for preventing tuberculosis and
s for public hygiene were laid down in a
read by Dr. A. B. Schneider of Cleve-
d, O., in the afternoon, at the closing ses-
of the American Institute of Homeo-
y in the Fine Arts building. His subject
"Prevention of Tuberculosis."
mong the things advocated for the pre-
ion were municipal cuspidors placed in
buildings and street cars and at regu-
intervals on all thoroughfares. These
cuspidors, he said, should be as com-
on as mail boxes and would occasion little
ment.
The exposure of fruit and vegetables in
et of stores was condemned on the ground
such exposure was a prolific means of
ion by reason of dust and germs ac-
ulated on the exposed articles. "Pro-
cuous kissing of grown people by each
er and of children should be discouraged,"
said. He also discouraged the kissing of
cts that have been blessed and advocated
individual communion cup.

Must Begin with Children.

"It is with the children that we must be-
in the attempt to check the spread of the
ease," said Dr. Schneider. "Render the
ividual proof against the attacks of the
cilli, and the bacillus will soon disap-
from the field of action.
Take the child of tuberculous parents
put him through a course of training
ding to increase his vital resistance,
ugen him by means of rubs, baths, and
rises. Insist on his living out of doors
protect him against the debilitating ef-
s of tobacco and alcohol.
All apartments occupied by tuberculous
ents should be regularly disinfected. The
alls should be scraped and scrubbed with
septic solution and all furniture should
scrubbed in the same way. Carpets and
ntry and bedding should be steam
ned, and uncleanable articles should be
ned. Tuberculosis bacilli do not multi-
outside the living organism, but they re-
their vitality for years in dark and es-
ially in damp places."

Prosperity and Bright's Disease.

ronic Bright's disease and prosperous
s go hand in hand, and "high living,"
efore, is thought to be a potent cause of
malady according to Prof. Clifford Mitch-
of the Hahnemann Medical college, who
ke on the "Perils of the Indoor Life."
e deplored the tendency of persons born
the country to flock to the great cities
re overcrowded conditions and lack of
h air caused diseases of every descrip-
Bright's disease shows in New York a
arkable tendency to follow commercial
ditions, that is, the mortality from it is
hest in times of prosperity, but falls off
a few years after each panic," said Prof.
ehell.
Dr. C. W. Sager of Titusville, Pa., read a
per on "Physical Culture in the Public
hools."

Banquet Closes the Convention.

banquet at the Auditorium hotel in the
ening concluded the convention. It broke
record for numbers of people served at a
ic banquet at the hotel. There were
re than 1,000 people in the hall. The ban-
t was in commemoration of the 150th
niversary of the birth of Dr. Hahnemann,
founder of homeopathy, and it was the
ieth anniversary of the founding of the
ool in Illinois.
Dr. J. P. Cobb of Chicago was toastmaster.
introduced Drs. John P. Southerland of
ston, R. S. Copeland of Ann Arbor, Mich.,
John B. Young of Clinton, Ia.

UCATION POWERLESS TO CHECK PROGRESS OF CRIME.

minent Psychologist Points Out Fact That Learned Men Sometimes Oppose Accepted Theories of Ethics.

There is not a public abuse on the whole
stern coast which does not receive the
thusiastic approval of some Harvard grad-
te," said Prof. William James of Har-
d university, the famous psychologist, in
address delivered yesterday at the Chi-
go university on "Characteristics of an
ristidualistic Philosophy."
Prof. James proclaimed that education does
t of itself counteract tendencies to crime.
e pointed out that higher education tends
dependence of thought and some of the
t educated men are the most powerful
ponents of generally accepted ethics.
"Fifty years ago," he said, "the schools
re supposed to free us from crimes and
isappointments, but we do not indulge in those
enuine hopes to any such extent today.
ough education frees us from the more
ual forms of crime, it is true that edu-
tion itself has put even meaner forms of
ime in our way. The intellect is a servant
our passions and sometimes education
kes the person more adroit in car-
ing out these impulses."

NE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

vinity Building at Chicago University Will Be an Elaborate Structure Costing $300,000.

Plans for the new divinity building of the
iversity of Chicago have been broadened
include President Harper's new progres-
e scheme of making each new structure
cted on the campus more elaborate and
pensive than the preceding one. Instead
a $150,000 structure, as originally planned,
e divinity students will have a home cost-
g $300,000, which will be not only the best
ilding on the campus but the best divinity
ilding of any college in the country.
Dean Eri B. Hulbert of the divinity depart-
ent says the new move is nothing more than
e first step in a new policy which has been
opted in the erection of new buildings
the campus.
Each new building that we erect will be
re elaborate and more costly than the
e built before," he said.

OULD OUST A NEW JUSTICE.

te's Attorney Healy Begins Quo Warranto Proceedings Against Official in Town of Niles.

State's Attorney Healy has started quo
rranto proceedings to oust Frederick
sswanger from the position of police mag-
rate in the village of Niles, on the ground
at he had not been a resident of Niles for
e statutory time necessary to hold the
ce. Beisswanger was elected on June 1,
, and the action against him, which is
stigated by Attorney Walter S. Holden
the Chicago Bar association, asks the
urt to show in court what authority
has for holding his office.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS AND RETURN.

**$12.00 July 1 to 5.
$8.00 July 3 to 5.**

Via the Northwestern Line. $12.00 tickets
ood in sleeping cars. $8.00 tickets good in
aches only. Four fast trains daily. Ticket
ces, 212 Clark street (Tel Cent. 721) and
ells Street Station.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

Miss Anne Campbell Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Walker, 421 Huron street, was married to Mr. Effingham Maynard of New York at St. James' church yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Only a few close friends were present, and the only attendant of the bridal couple was Mr. James H. Walker Jr., the brother of the bride.

The wedding came as a surprise, it having been heralded by no formal announcement of an engagement. Mr. Maynard, however, has been a friend of the bride and her family for several years. He was a classmate of Miss Walker's younger brother, A. Stewart Walker, at Harvard, graduating in 1898. Since that time he has been in business in New York, having succeeded his father as head of the publishing house of Maynard, Merrill & Co.

Miss Walker is well known, not only as a member of north side society but also as a writer of magazine stories.

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard will reside in New York.

Mrs. Henry Turner, 420 Belden avenue, announces the engagement of her daughter, Susan Elizabeth, to Mr. Thomas A. Moran. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, July 19, at the family residence, the Rev. Daniel J. Riordan, pastor of St. Elizabeth's church, officiating. Owing to the recent death of former Judge Moran and a similar bereavement in the family of the bride, the wedding will be private, only the immediate members of the family to be present.

The marriage of Miss Florence Elmina Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Smith, 12154 Stewart avenue, to Mr. George Herbert Johnstone will take place this evening at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Kenwood. The Rev. Charles H. Bixby will perform the ceremony at 8 o'clock. The bride will be attended by Miss Mary Wilkinson of Champaign as maid of honor, and by Miss Helen Leale Johnstone and Miss Margaret Ruth Moses as flower girls. Mr. Frederic Bruce Johnstone will serve his brother as best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Maxwell S. Green, Mr. Roy Yariott, Mr. Robert G. Gould, and Mr. Jonah S. Scovel. Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the Hyde Park hotel.

Mrs. J. H. McMurray and the Misses Kathleen and Elizabeth McMurray, 87 Rush street, leave on Monday for Harbor Point, and later in the season will go east.

Miss Louisa Nevins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard V. Baker, will leave tomorrow to spend the summer in the east, going first to Dublin, N. H.

Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Brower will leave next Thursday for Portland to visit the exposition, and will then take a trip to Alaska. Returning, they will spend a few days at Lake MacDonald, on the Great Northern road. They will be gone five weeks.

Miss Harrop and the Misses Harriet and Josephine Harrop, 216 East Forty-seventh street, sail for Europe today to spend the summer at the Italian lakes and in Switzerland.

Mrs. John Dadie sailed yesterday for Europe, accompanied by the Misses Katherine Powers, Mettie Tuohy, Jane Kelley, and Mr. and Mrs. John Powers Jr. They will be gone until Sept. 1.

Mr. Fred Becker, 4329 Oakenwald avenue, sails today for a three months' tour of Europe in company with seven Yale students.

POSTAL BUSINESS IS GROWING.

Year Just Closed Shows $1,082,818 Increase for Chicago Office Over Preceding Twelve Months.

According to the report of Postmaster F. E. Coyne Chicago's postal business in the last fiscal year has increased $1,082,818 over the business of last year. This record, the postmaster says, is merely a mile stone in the records yet to be made by the Chicago office.

The clerks maintained the eight hour a day schedule and worked on an average of but one Sunday in five for the entire year, despite the great increase of business.

The postal business for the year ended June 30, 1905, was $11,599,578, and for the year ended June 30, 1904, it was $10,516,760, showing an increase of 10.29 per cent in postal business. In the fiscal year just closed 120,746,458 more pieces of mail were handled than in the preceding year, an increase of 12.86 per cent.

CHURCH FEAST WILL BE HELD.

Italian Pastor of Melrose Park, Backed by Attorney General's Opinion, Defies Village Board.

Notwithstanding objections from the village board, the Rev. Anthony Petillo of the Italian church of Melrose Park announced yesterday that the feast of Our Virgin of Mount Carmel will be celebrated on July 16. The receipt of an opinion from Attorney General W. H. Stead that the parade could not be prohibited prompted the announcement.

President C. J. Wulf of the village board, on the other hand, declared that a special police force will be on hand to enforce its orders.

"These gatherings," said the president, "are a nuisance. Crowds of 15,000 to 20,000 persons come here with bands, and followed by wagonloads of beer, fruit, and paper bags. Our population is only 3,500. On the feast day we are annoyed with the noise and confusion."

TEACHERS ON EASTERN TRIP.

Chicago Delegation to Convention of National Educational Association Will Depart Today.

The first contingent of Chicago's delegation to the convention of the National Education association to be held at Asbury Park, N. J., July 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, left yesterday, and the main delegation will depart today in a special train over the Pennsylvania railway.

More than 300 members of the Chicago Teachers' federation will go to the convention, under the leadership of Mrs. Treadwell, the new president, and Catherine Goggin.

The address of welcome at the convention will be responded to by District Superintendent Lane of Chicago. On the last day of the convention an address will be delivered by President Roosevelt.

LOADS BIGGEST CORN CARGO.

Steamer Midland King Takes 218,200 Bushels of the Cereal to Ports in Canada.

The largest cargo of corn carried out of Chicago in the last ten years, or, it is believed, carried on Lake Michigan, was placed in the hold of the Midland King, a Canadian boat which steamed out of slip A at the Illinois Central yards yesterday afternoon. The boat carried 218,200 bushels of the cereal.

The weight of the big cargo caused the boat to draw eighteen feet and eleven inches of water, and the bottom grated on the ground as the propellers churned the water, slowly drawing it out of the slip.

The cargo was loaded on from the Illinois Central elevators and was shipped north for Canadian consumption.

WANT BARBER SHOPS CLOSED.

Oak Park Ministers Start Move for Sabbath Day Observance in the Suburb.

Sunday closing of the barber shops is asked by the ministers of the suburb. They learned yesterday that the village ordinances and state laws furnished them with ample authority to force closing, but they hope the barbers will act of their own accord.

"The men who work fifteen hours a day ought to have a rest on Sunday," said the Rev. William E. Barton of the Congregational church. "The barber shop is not a wholesome place to have open on the Sabbath day."

A committee of four ministers has been appointed to visit the barbers.

Fourth of July Rates.

The Wabash will sell Fourth of July excursion tickets from Chicago at one fare plus 25 cents for the round trip, July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Return limit from points east, July 5; points west, July 6. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

By George C. Howland, Jeannette L. Gilder, Ella W. Peattie.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

REVIEWS OF CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

CONFESSIONS OF LORD BYRON.

Reviewed by Jeannette L. Gilder, Editor of the Critic.

NOW we have "THE CONFESSIONS OF LORD BYRON" (Charles Scribner's Sons). The book is really a collection of Byron's private opinions of men and matters taken from the new edition of his letters and journals. It is arranged by Mr. W. A. Lewis Bettany. To get a speaking likeness of Byron, his present editor says, "You must go to his correspondence, to those letters in which he reproduces his own lineaments on every page. Here you find the pungent humor which expresses itself in caustic epigrams or pasquinades, in good stories, and in apt quotations; the allied quality of pugnacity and love of controversy which makes the poet always look as if he were 'spoiling for a fight'; the pride and haughtiness of temper which resents any diminution of his dues, whether they be those of rank, of money, or of friendship; and, overshadowing and coloring everything, that taint of the histrionic spirit—the natural birthright, be it remembered, of a man of aristocratic race and temper—that taint, with its accompanying love of emulation and of mystifying, which is forever provoking Byron to make Italy the center of his stage and to let the limelight play quite impartially on all his qualities—good, bad, or indifferent. As a consequence, Byron never seems quite able to explain himself; he rarely manages to utter a definitive opinion of men and of matters; he seldom succeeds in formulating a reasoned philosophy of religion or of life."

Apart from the revelations in these letters of Byron, the peer and the poet, apart from "their interesting display of some of the raw material that their writer subsequently worked up into 'Don Juan,'" the letters in the present volume are chiefly noteworthy for the extent and variety of the literary allusions which they contain.

The first chapter in this volume is devoted to "Byron's Reflections on Himself." He mentions that even his mother, before he was 20, insisted that he was like Rousseau:

"I can't see any point of resemblance; he wrote prose, I verse; he was of the people, I of the aristocracy; he was a philosopher, I am none; he published his first work at 40, I mine at 18; his first essay brought him universal applause, mine the contrary; he married his housekeeper, I could not keep house with my wife; he thought all the world in a plot against him, my little world seems to think me in a plot against it, if I may judge by their abuse in print and coterie; he liked botany, I like flowers, and herbs, and trees, but know nothing of their pedigrees; he wrote music, I limit my knowledge of it to what I catch by Ear—I never could learn anything by study, not even a language, it was all by rote, and ear, and memory; he had a bad memory, I had at least an excellent one (ask Hodgson, the poet, a good judge, for he has an astonishing one); he wrote with hesitation and care, I with rapidity and rarely with pains; he could never ride nor swim, 'nor was cunning of fence,' I am an excellent swimmer, a decent, though not at all, dashing rider (having staved in a rib at 18 in the course of scampering), and was sufficient of fence—particularly of the Highland broad sword; not a bad boxer when I could keep my temper, which was difficult, but which I strove to do ever since I knocked down Mr. Purling and put his knee pan out (with the gloves on) in Angelo's and Jackson's rooms in 1806 during the sparring; and I was besides a very fair cricketer—one of the Harrow eleven when we played against Eton in 1805. Besides, Rousseau's way of life, his country, his manners, his whole character, were so different that I am at a loss to conceive how such a comparison could have arisen, as it has done three several times, and all in rather a remarkable manner."

He thinks his disposition was warped by his mother's violent temper, which he describes as diabolical:

"The more I see of her the more my dislike augments; nor can I so entirely conquer the appearance of it as to prevent her from perceiving my opinion; this, so far from calming the gale, blows it into a hurricane."

In another letter he says:

"Am I to call this woman mother? Because by nature's law she has authority over me, am I to be trampled on in this manner? Am I to be goaded with insult, loaded with obloquy, and suffer my feelings to be outraged on the most trivial occasions? I owe her respect as a Son, But I renounce her as a Friend. What an example does she show me! I hope in God I shall never follow it."

On the subject of stimulants he says:

"I can drink, and bear a good deal of wine (as you may recollect in England); but it don't [sic] exhilarate—it makes me savage and suspicious, and even quarrelsome. Laudanum has a similar effect; but I can take much of it without any effect at all."

Again, on the subject of his passions, he says:

"My passions were developed early—so early that few would believe me if I were to state the period and the facts which accompanied it. Perhaps this was one of the reasons which caused the anticipated melancholy of my thoughts—having anticipated life.

"My earliest poems are the thoughts of one at least ten years older than the age at which they are written. I don't mean for their solidity, but their experience."

On the subject of his religious views Byron says:

"A deathbed is a matter of nerves and constitution, not of religion."

He writes:

"To be plain with regard to myself. Nature stampt me in the die of indifference. I consider myself as destined never to be happy, although in some instances fortunate. I am an isolated being on the earth, without a tie to attach me to life except a few schoolfellows and a score of females. Let me but 'hear my fame on the winds' and the song of the bards in my Norman house. I ask no more, and don't expect so much. Of religion I know nothing—at least in its favor. We have fools in all sects and impostors in most; why should I believe mysteries no one understands because written by men who choose to mistake madness for inspiration, and style themselves evangelicals? However, enough on this subject. You piety will be aghast, and I wish for no proselytes. This much I will venture to affirm—that all the virtues and pious deeds performed on earth can never entitle a man to everlasting happiness in a future state; nor, on the other hand, can such a scene as a seat of eternal punishment exist. It is incompatible with the benign attributes of a deity to suppose so."

And again:

"If I had to live over again I do not know what I would change in my life, unless it were for not to have lived at all. All history, and experience, and the rest teaches us that the good and evil are pretty equally balanced in this existence, and that what is most to be desired is an easy passage out of it. What can it give us but years? and those have little of good but their ending. Of the immortality of the soul, it appears to me that there can be little doubt, if we attend for a moment to the action of the mind. It is in perpetual activity. I used to doubt of it, but reflection has taught me better. It acts, also, so independent of body: in dreams, for instance, incoherently and madly, I grant you; but still, it is mind, and much more mind than when we are awake. Now, that this should not act separately as well as jointly, who can pronounce? The Stoics, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius call the present state 'a soul which drags a carcase'; a heavy chain, to be sure, but all chains, being material, may be shaken off. How far our future life will be individual, or, rather, how far it will at all resemble our present existence, is another question, but that the mind is eternal seems as probable as that the body is not so. Of course, I have ventured upon the question without recurring to Revelation, which, however, is at least as rational a solution of it as any other."

As to his confessions on the subject of literature Byron writes:

"I have no patience with the sort of trash you send me out by way of books; except Scott's novels, and three or four other things, I never saw such work or works. Campbell is lecturing, Moore idling, Southey twaddling, Wordsworth driveling, Coleridge muddling, Joanna Baillie piddling, Bowles quibbling, squabbling, and sniveling. Milman will do, if he don't cant too much, nor imitate Southey; the fellow has poesy in him, but he is envious and unhappy, as all the envious are. Still, he is among the best of the day. Barry Cornwall will do better by and by, I dare say, if he don't get spoilt by green tea and the praises of Pentonville and Paradise Row. The pity of these men is, that they never lived either in high life, nor in solitude; there is no medium for the knowledge of the busy or the still world. If admitted into high life for a season, it is merely as spectators—they form no part of the mechanism thereof. Now, Moore and I, the one by circumstances, and the other by birth, happened to be free of the corporation, and to have entered into its pulses and passions, quarum partes fuimus. Both of us have learnt by this much which nothing else could have taught us."

In another letter he says, "I do not draw well with literary men." Not that he disliked them, but he never knew what to say to them after he had praised their last publication. Which is rather hard on literary men.

Any one who wants to get an impression of Byron at first hand can do no better than to read these so-called confessions, but he had better read some outside opinion as well. Byron certainly writes freely of himself, his strength, and his weaknesses, but at the same time it might be as well in connection with his own point of view to see him as others saw him.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

BRIEFER MENTION OF BOOKS.

George Bernard Shaw has heretofore been the only novelist, we believe, to make a hero out of a prize fighter, but now comes Jack London, who is not afraid of anything, and does the same, with this difference: You were never certain that Shaw meant his hero seriously, while there is no doubt at all in Mr. London's case.

"THE GAME" (Macmillan company, New York) is a short story of how Joe Fleming, a coming prize fighter, fell in love, and how, for her sake, he was going to fight one last battle and then quit the ring. He does so, but he quits a dead man, and his sweetheart, who to please him had been smuggled into the building in a boy's clothes, sees through a peephole her lover get his death blow.

If this scene is a bit theatrical the remainder of this slight tale is certainly written true to life. The passage wherein Joe tells her in his way of the joys of the ring, his defense of "the game," and the description of the fatal fight are all capitally done. And better still is the psychology by which London shows how the girl overcame, to a certain extent, her repugnance for the fighting game. There are many illustrations.

The most important of all the books so far published concerning the subject is "THE BOOK OF THE AUTOMOBILE," by Robert T. Sloss (D. Appleton & Co., New York). It is a practical volume "devoted to the history, construction, use, and care of motor cars, and to the subject of motoring in America." The work contains nearly 400 crown 8vo. pages, and the subject is treated from every standpoint in the most exhausting manner.

Under the caption of "Beginnings" there is a history of this branch of locomotion from the earliest time to the latest variation of the modern motor car, with sketches of the men who have perfected the various cars now in use, and a description of the different varieties. Following this are chapters devoted separately to technical descriptions of the gasoline, steam, and electric motors, to transmission and control, to chassis, types of gasoline motors, how to choose an automobile, how to run one, its care, the automobile in commerce, in sport, touring, etc.

Besides all this there is an appendix containing articles on legislation, the Gordon Bennett racing rules, events in the Ormond-Daytona tournament this year, and brake test records. There is also included an English-French-German glossary of terms used in automobiling and a complete index. There are hundreds of diagrams explaining the various parts of the different styles of motors and many full page photographs. Dave H. Morris, president of the Automobile club of America, supplies an introduction to the work.

It seems to be a complete exposition of the subject written by an expert, and any one owning or contemplating the ownership of an automobile would be greatly benefited by possessing this work.

For the Macmillan company's "English Men of Letters" series, Harry Thurston Peck has written a brief life of "WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT." The greater part of the book is concerned with the biographical data taken in part from Ticknor's letters and memoranda. In the concluding chapter Mr. Peck expresses his opinion of Prescott as an historian, contrasting him at times with Irving, Parkman, and Motley. He says:

"Though historical science has in many respects made great advances since his death, his work still stands essentially unshaken. He had the historical conscience in a rare degree; one feels his fairness and is willing to accept his judgment. If he seems to lack a special gift for philosophical analysis, the plan and scope of his histories did not contemplate a treatment. What he meant to do he did, and he did it with a combination of historical exactness and literary artistry such as no other American, at least, has yet exhibited. Without the humor of Irving, or the fire of Motley, or the intimate touch of Parkman, he is superior to all three in poise, and judgment, and distinction."

In a little book of 100 pages Henry J. Spooner has written of "MOTORS AND MOTORING" probably all that is necessary for one to know in order to understand and manage an automobile. The information is condensed, lucid, and accurate. There are diagrams. Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers, New York.

T. Henry Dewey of the New York bar has published throught Baker, Voorhis & Co. a little book of "LEGISLATION AGAINST SPECULATION AND GAMBLING IN THE FORMS OF TRADE." Futures, options, and short sales are also included. It is a brief and valuable résumé of all the laws on the subject.

Mr. Garland's novel, "ROSE OF DUTCHER'S COOLLY," has been reissued in a new edition by the Macmillan company, New York. There are many who believe that this is the author's best book.

BRANDES' NATURALISM IN ENGLAND

Reviewed by Ella W. Peattie.

GEORG BRANDES has attained to the fourth volume of his "Main Currents of Nineteenth Century Literature," and has devoted it to the interesting theme of "NATURALISM IN ENGLAND." His classification permits him to include in his review Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Emmet, and many a lesser man.

Never was Brandes more delightful.

What gossip—what knowledge—what comparisons—what deductions!

Brandes is not a man to take the English point of view in matters literary or moral. He holds what may be termed, for convenience sake, the ideas of the Romance countries. He is the disdainful critic of the respectable Southey, the passionate defender of such anarchists as Shelley and Byron. When a man ceases to feel under the necessity of holding a brief for propriety, he certainly finds himself liberated in the matter of literary criticism, and Brandes is of those who can bring to literature the same unmoral attitude that he would to painting or to music. It is not the English or the American idea that literature can be judged by a standard so abstract. Since writing inevitably inculcates ideas, it has been held by the majority of the men in these Protestant countries that the ideas ought to be in the line of goodness, ideality, and intellectuality. Brandes is not of this opinion. He speaks for beauty. He desires literature. He is interested in taste. Ethics seem to him to be a thing apart. Custom he may regard as curious, but he is not abashed by it. He is not alarmed at singularity, on the part of the subjects of his biographical pen, and behavior ordinarily labeled scandalous appears to him worthy of study—and, perhaps, more diverting than conduct of the regulation variety.

But all this is beside the mark. This fourth volume of an important series of critical reviews is distinguished because of the strong individual opinions, the almost peerless delineations, the intense sympathy and excellent understanding brought to every phase of the subject. I choose, for example, M. Brandes' explanation of the evanescent character of Sir Walter Scott's popularity.

"It is a dangerous thing," he observes, "for a modern author to be entirely unaffected by the progress of science. If he has not, like Byron, the gift of divining by a kind of clairvoyance what science is seeking and ascertaining, his works fall from the hands of the cultivated reader, to be seized by readers who are only seeking entertainment; or they are preserved and bound by cultivated readers, to be given away as birthday and Christmas gifts to their sons and daughters, nephews and nieces. Such has been Scott's fate. The author who, in the second and third decades of the nineteenth century, ruled the book market, whose influence was felt in every country of Europe, who in France had imitators like Alfred de Vigny, Hugo, Mérimée, Balzac, and the elder Dumas ("The Three Musketeers"), in Italy a disciple like Manzoni, in Germany an intellectual kinsman like Fouqué, in Denmark admirers and pupils like Poul Möller, Ingemann, and Hauck, has become, by the silent, instructive verdict of time, the favorite author of boys and girls of 14 or thereabouts, an author whom all grown up people have read and no grown up people read."

Even more enjoyable is Brandes in those pages devoted to pure appreciation. In his high—and none too high—valuation of poets of nature, he has entered into their feelings with profound and poetic sympathy.

"The English poets, one and all, are observers, lovers, worshipers of nature," he says. "Wordsworth, who loves to parade his propensities as ideas, inscribes the word nature on his banner and paints pictures, grand in spite of their minute detail, of the hills, the lakes, the rivers, and the rustic population of the north of England. Scott's descriptions of nature, based upon close observation, are so accurate that a botanist might acquire a correct idea of the vegetation of the district from them. Keats, with all his devotion to the antique and to Greek mythology, is a sensualist, who, gifted with the keenest, widest, most delicate perception, sees, hears, feels, tastes, and inhales all the variations of glorious color, of song, of silky texture, of fruit flavor, of flower fragrance, which nature offers. Moore is the personification of spiritualized sensuality; the pampered, pampering poet, he seems to live surrounded by all that is rarest and most beautiful in nature; he dazzles our minds with sunshine, deafens them with the song of the nightingale, drowns them in sweetness; we live with him in endless dreams of wings, flowers, rainbows, smiles, blushes, tears, kisses—always kisses. The strongest tendency even of works like Byron's 'Don Juan' and Shelley's 'Cenci' is in reality naturalism. In other words, naturalism is so powerful in England that it permeates Coleridge's romantic supernaturalism, Wordsworth's Anglican orthodoxy, Shelley's atheistic spiritualism, Byron's revolutionary liberalism, and Scott's interest in the past. It influences the personal beliefs and the literary tendencies of every author."

M. Brandes has deported himself with the air of one having ample leisure, and appealing to men of intellectual connoisseurship. If his book have faults, the signs of haste are not among them. His treatment of Byron, for example, is as generous in the matter of length as it is in spirit. He is one to recognize the full power of personal fascination, and one will look far and read much before finding another book in which the splendor of the naturalistic writers of the nineteenth century is commented upon with such feeling and comprehension. No one will quarrel that the author has set upon his title page this fragment from Shelley's writings:

I am as a spirit who hath dwelt
Within his heart of hearts; and I have felt
His feelings, and have thought his thoughts, and known
The inmost converse of his soul, the tone
Unheard but in the silence of the blood,
When all their pulses in their multitude
Image the trembling calm of summer seas.
I have unlocked the golden melodies
Of his deep soul as with a master-key,
And loosened them, and bathed myself therein—
Even as an eagle in a thunder-mist
Clothing his wings with lightning.

(The Macmillan company, publishers.)

"THE WING OF LOVE," by Katherine M. C. Meredith is an absurdity as a novel. So hurried and breathless has this literary worker been that she seems to have hardly outlined her characters. They are as vague, as casual, and incomplete as the swift drawings in a sketchbook, but, like those same drawings, have a certain spontaneity and charm which is not to be denied. The offense is that they should be offered as completed work.

Miss Meredith has taste, likes good books, fine poetry, and many other beautiful things. Her conceptions of character are picturesque, and the characters would have been lovable if they had been possessed of sufficient substantiality. As it is, they are as formless as a faded old daguerreotype. All this, however, does not keep one from feeling that this new author will yet present the public with a delightful book, for she has pleasing fancy and a refinement which is unmistakable. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

ELIA W. PEATTIE.

BOOK GOSSIP OF LONDON.

Publishers Are Doing Next to Nothing So Far as Output of New Works Is Concerned—Favorable Outlook for "Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle."

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]

LONDON, June 30.—So far as the output of new books is concerned publishers now are doing next to nothing, and as to forthcoming works announcements also are meager. One of the most promising books is announced by Isbister under the title of "Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle." Mrs. Brookfield was the Lady Castlemaine of "Esmond," and in one of Thackaray's unpublished letters, which will appear in the coming volume, he portrays himself as a little dog at her feet. The volume, which has been prepared by members of the family, also will contain many anecdotes of celebrities like Tennyson, Hallam, and Monckton Milnes.

Novel readers who probably get a little jaded at this time of the year probably gladly will hear of a new novel by Maurice Hewlett. Its action passes in his familiar, beloved Italy at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The hero is a young Englishman to whom the title, "The Fool Errant," refers. His chivalrous instincts urge him to various romantic adventures. Heinemann is to publish the book in a few weeks.

"An absorbing love story that throws unusual light upon the inner life of Japan."—CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.

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MANAGER SELEE IS ON SICK LIST.

Fourth Nationals' Leader Ordered by Physician to Rest a Few Days.

CHANCE TO GUIDE TEAM.

Series with Cincinnati Reds to Be Resumed at West Side Park Today.

Chicago's fourth Nationals will be deprived of the guidance of Manager Selee in the final game of their series with Cincinnati today, and probably for a day or two longer. An acute attack of intestinal indigestion forced him to take to his bed yesterday instead of accompanying the team to Fowler, Ind.

Although anticipating nothing serious from the attack Manager Selee's physician has prescribed absolute rest and he will be unable to direct his team in today's game. He hopes to make the trip to St. Louis tonight, but as the fourth Nationals are scheduled for only a Sunday game there, returning home for two games on July 4, he may not risk traveling so far for a single date in the schedule.

Just now the team is going along nicely, and, although the players are depressed by the sickness of their manager, they can get along with Capt. Chance's leadership better than they could if they were in a losing rut and needed Selee's encouragement to help them out of it.

Today the fourth Nationals will resume their argument with the Cincinnati reds after three days' armistice, which has been spent by both teams in slaughtering the innocents of several Indiana towns. Tonight Selee's men will journey to St. Louis to play a one day's engagement there tomorrow, while the reds go home to meet Pittsburg. Monday is an open date for Chicago and on Tuesday two games, morning and afternoon, are scheduled here with the St. Louis cardinals.

The White Stockings will try to work off a double header with the St. Louis browns in the Mound City today, having three postponed games there already. Tonight Manager Jones and his men will make a quick jump back to Chicago to meet the Detroit Tigers for one game here tomorrow. Then they will rest up Monday by going to Cleveland, where they are billed for morning and afternoon scrape with Cleveland, which will have much to do with the leadership of the league.

WHITE SOX UNABLE TO PLAY.

Rain Prevents Game at St. Louis and Comiskey's Men Fall Back Into Second Place.

St. Louis, Mo., June 30.—[Special.]—Today's game between the White Stockings and browns was stopped just before time for it to begin by a heavy rain. The failure of the Chicago team to play and win lost them the tie with Cleveland for the leadership of the league, as Lajoie's men defeated the Tigers. This puts Cleveland again half a game ahead of the White Sox, who drop back to second place in the races. A double header will be played here tomorrow.

The conditions here were favorable for a game until about 5 o'clock, when dark clouds began to roll up from the west. About 5:15 o'clock a light drizzle began to fall. The practice ball was runs, but the players had taken to the grand stand for protection. Twenty minutes later the rain came down fast, and both the infield and outfield were soaked.

This makes three games postponed out of five scheduled here between these two clubs. Two out of four were lost on the first trip to this city of the White Sox, each club winning one. The next appearance of Comiskey's men here will be Sept. 18 and 19, then they go east, and return here Oct. 6, 7, and 8 to close the season. Double headers to close out the boards of the two parks scheduled last April will have to be arranged sometime during one of these two short trips here, providing tomorrow's baseball counter attraction can be pulled off.

CLEVELAND SCORES A SHUTOUT.

Hess Allows Only Three Hits and Lajoie's Men Defeat Detroit by a Score of Two to Nothing.

Cleveland, O., June 30.—Cleveland shut out Detroit today, Hess holding the visitors down to three scattered hits. Kitson was effective with the exception of one fifth inning, when Flick's triple and Lajoie's single scored the runs. The work of Bay, Cooley, and Jackson in the outfield was brilliant. Score:

Cleveland.	R	H	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	H	P	A	E
Jackson, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	O'Leary, ss.	0	0	2	2	1
Bay, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Cooley, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Flick, rf.	1	1	3	2	0	McIntyre, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0	Crawford, 2b.	0	0	7	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Coughlin, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Turner, ss.	0	0	2	0	0	Schaefer, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Stovall, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0	Bickman, rf.	0	2	2	0	1
Bemis, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Doran, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Hess, p.	0	2	1	2	0	Kitson, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	2	6	27	12	0	Totals.	0	3	24	9	2

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	x	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two base hits—Hess, 2; Cooley. Three base hit—Flick. Stolen bases—Flick, 2; Bradley, Jackson. Double play—Doran to Stovall. First base on balls—Off Hess, 2; off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Hess, 3; by Kitson, 2. Time—1:30. Umpire—Connolly. Attendance—2,513.

Philadelphia, 7; New York, 4.

New York, June 30.—In a sharp fielding contest, as well as a free hitting game, Philadelphia defeated New York today. The visitors made most of their hits count, while the locals were scattered. The batting of Elberfeld, McGuire, and Plank, and the fielding of Murphy and Knight were features. Score:

New York.	R	H	P	A	E	Phila'delphia.	R	H	P	A	E
Dougherty, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	Hartsel, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Elberfeld, ss.	0	0	2	3	0	Hoffman, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1	Davis, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Williams, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Cross, 3b.	1	1	2	0	0
Chase, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0	Seybold, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Seribner, ss.	0	0	4	0	0	Murphy, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0
Ferris, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Knight, ss.	0	2	5	4	1
McGuire, c.	1	1	6	2	0	Schreck, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Hogg, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Plank, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Powell, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Waddell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Powell, p.	1	2	0	0	0						
Totals.	4	6	27	9	2	Totals.	3	7	27	14	1

Batted for Hogg in 9th.

New York	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	—	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	—	7

Two base hits—Hartsel, Murphy. Three base hits—Williams, McGuire, Hartsel, Hoffman. Home run—Powell. Sacrifice hits—Hoffman, Murphy. Stolen bases—Hoffman, Seybold. Double play—Murphy, Davis. Hits—Off Hogg, 3 in 5 innings; off Plank, 4 in 3⅔ innings. Bases on balls—Off Hogg, 3; off Powell, 2; off Plank, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Plank, 1; by Waddell, 2. Wild pitch—Powell. Time—1:36. Umpires—Connors and O'Loughlin. Attendance—4,800.

Boston, 2; Washington, 1.

Boston, Mass., June 30.—Boston won today on Wolfe's wildness in the first inning and Washington's errors. Aside from Wolfe's one bad inning the pitching of both box men was good. Score:

Boston.	R	H	P	A	E	Washing'n.	R	H	P	A	E
Selbach, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Hill, 3b.	0	0	0	1	2
Parent, ss.	1	1	2	3	1	Jones, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Burkett, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	J. Stahl, 1b.	0	1	4	0	0
Criger, c.	0	0	4	1	0	Knoll, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Grahaw, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	Hileman, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Mullen, 2b.	0	1	4	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Ostdiek, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Crigw, c.	0	0	7	1	0	Kittridge, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Young, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Wolfe, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	2	3	27	12	4	Totals.	1	5	24	6	3

Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1

Two base hits—Jones. Sacrifice hits—Parent, Parkes, Hileman. Stolen bases—Jones, Hogan. Bases on balls—Off Wolfe, 2. Struck out—By Young, 7; by Wolfe, 6. Time—1:37. Umpires—McCarthy and Kelley. Attendance—3,000.

Buster Browns Win Game.

The Buster Brown team defeated the Johnny Jones company yesterday at American league park. Score:

Buster Browns.	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	—	8
Johnny Jones	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—

Cups Offered for Alumni Races.

New Haven, Conn., June 30.—A cup for permanent alumni eight oared races on the Thames has been offered by Andrew B. Graves, '02, and Stuyvesant Fish Jr. has given another cup as a trophy for annual races for four oared graduate crews of Yale and Harvard. It is thought Capt. Morse of the Yale varsity crew will invite Capt. Whittier to become graduate coach next year. Mr. Kennedy will continue as the professional coach and Julian Curtiss will continue in the capacity of graduate advisory in rowing matters. Nearly all the Yale oarsmen left for their homes today.

English Tennis Team Nominated.

LONDON, June 30.—The British tennis players have nominated the Doherty brothers, F. L. Riseley, and E. F. Smith to defend the Davis cup, for which the Americans are entered. Under the new rules it is not stated who will play in the doubles or singles. There was no tennis today on account of the rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	39	27	.591
CHICAGO	38	28	.576
Philadelphia	34	28	.548
Detroit	29	30	.492
Boston	30	32	.472
New York	29	33	.468
Washington	23	39	.379
St. Louis	22	36	.379

AMERICAN ASSN.	W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	43	26	.623
Columbus	43	26	.623
Milwaukee	41	26	.612
St. Paul	34	35	.507
Indianapolis	32	33	.500
Louisville	29	39	.427
Kansas City	26	41	.388
Toledo	23	42	.354

CENTRAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Wheeling	35	22	.614
South Bend	33	23	.589
Evansville	32	23	.582
Grand Rap.	32	26	.561
Dayton	29	29	.492
Fort Wayne	29	33	.468
Springfield	21	33	.389
Terre Haute	15	41	.268

THREE EYE LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Dubuque	29	21	.580
Springfield	27	21	.562
Bloomington	26	24	.520
Rock Island	26	25	.510
Davenport	27	28	.491
Decatur	21	27	.400
Peoria	19	30	.388
C. Rapids	19	30	.388

WESTERN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Des Moines	35	18	.660
Denver	31	24	.574
Sioux City	31	25	.574
Omaha	29	25	.537
Colo. Springs	19	37	.339
Pueblo	17	37	.315

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 4.
Boston, 2; Washington, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 5.
Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Louisville, 4; Columbus, 2.
Toledo, 7; Indianapolis, 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Des Moines, 16; St. Jos., 2.
Omaha, 5; Sioux City, 2.

THREE EYES LEAGUE.

Peoria, 0; Decatur, 0 [five innings].
Springfield, 5; Bloomington, 4.
Davenport, 1; Dubuque, 1 [eight innings].

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Grand Rapids, 9; Evansville, 0.
Wheeling, 4; Fort Wayne, 2.
South Bend, 8; Terre Haute, 1.
Springfield, 5; Dayton, 3.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Montgomery, 7; Nashville, 1.
Shreveport, 8; New Orleans, 1.
Atlanta, 3; Birmingham, 2 [first game].
Birmingham, 3; Atlanta, 0 [second game].

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

Grand Forks, 8; Duluth, 3.
Winnipeg, 5; Fargo, 2.
Superior, 8; Crookston, 2.

K. I. I. LEAGUE.

Cairo, 7; Princeton, 5.
Madisonville, 5; Henderson, 1.
Vincennes, 15; Hopkinsville, 5.

WISCONSIN LEAGUE.

Beloit, 4; Freeport, 3 [eleven innings].

SOO LEAGUE.

Lake Linden, 8; Soo, 5.

Games Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at Chicago.
New York at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Boston at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis [two games].
Detroit at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.

CHICAGO TEAM IS WINNER IN EXHIBITION CONTEST.

Selee's Men Defeat Fowler Nine in a Close Game by Score of 6 to 4—Count in Only One Inning.

Fowler, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—The Chicago National league team from Fowler today in a well played game by a score of 6 to 4. The Fowler boys made four runs before Selee's men had counted. Three of the local men scored in the second inning on three hits and a base on balls off Reulbach, and another Fowler man crossed the plate in the third on an out and a hit.

Way, who was in the box for Fowler for the first four innings, was touched up for six hits, one a three bagger in the fourth inning, and six of the National leaguers scored. Only one hit was made off Way in the other three innings he pitched. Redden, the old Michigan player, played first base for the home team and did fine work.

Wicker relieved Reulbach in the 5th inning and held the local men to one hit for the five remaining innings. Grinstead took Way's place in the fifth and only one hit was made by the visitors, two double plays relieving them when they had men on bases in the seventh and eighth innings. The day was hot and dusty, but a good crowd turned out to root for the home team. Score:

Chicago.	R	H	P	A	E	Fowler.	R	H	P	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Fiem'n, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Schulte, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Conklin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Maloney, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	White, c.	0	0	7	0	0
McCarthy, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0	Redden, 1b.	0	2	13	1	0
Hofman, ss.	1	1	1	3	1	Craig, lf.	1	1	2	2	0
Evers, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0	Hannah, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Pierce, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Kling, c.	0	0	4	2	0	Storer, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Reulbach, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Grinstead, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Wicker, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Way, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	6	8	27	14	2	Totals.	4	6	34	14	2

Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	6
Fowler	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	4

Three base hit—Maloney. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Stolen bases—Reulbach, Storer, Maloney [2]. Hit by pitched ball—Schulte. Struck out—By Reulbach, White and Storer; by Way, Maloney; by Wicker, Hennings and Redden; by Grinstead, Casey. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, Storer, Evers. Passed ball—Kling. Double plays—Fleming—Redden—White. Left on bases—Flemings—Redden. Time—1:29. Umpire—Weimer.

BROOKLYN SPRINGS SURPRISE.

Superbas Beat New York Giants by a Score of Six to Five—Errors Defeat McGraw's Men.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 30.—Hanlon's men sprung a surprise on the New York National league champions today at Washington park. The local men won out by a score of 6 to 5. The visitors outbatted their opponents, but fielding errors, with a wild pitch, lost the game for New York. Score:

New York.	R	H	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	H	P	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	Dobbs, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Donlin, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Hall, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	Lumley, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Bowerman, c.	0	2	8	1	0	Ritchey, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	1	2	Malay, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	1	1	2	Babb, ss.	2	1	1	6	1
Strang, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Mitchell, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Bowerman, c.	0	2	8	1	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Ames, p.	0	2	0	1	1	McIntyre, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	5	12	24	11	5	Totals.	6	7	27	14	1

New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—	5
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	—	6

Two base hits—Dobbs, McGann. Devlin. Three base hits—Mertes, Strang, Ames. Sacrifice hit—Hall. Stolen bases—Donlin, Dahlen. Double play—Lumley to Babb. First base on balls—Off McIntyre, 6; by Ames, 2. Passed ball—Bergen. Wild pitch—Ames. Time—1:30. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—2,000.

Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 2.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 30.—The game was uninteresting until the eighth inning, when, with two out, Beaumont made a three bagger, scoring on Wagner's hit, and Wagner, by daring base running, came home from second on Howard's single. Nichols, assisted by good field work behind him, kept the hits scattered until the eighth inning. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	H	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	H	P	A	E
Clymer, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Clarke, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Leach, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Shannon, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Beaumont, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Arndt, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
Wagner, ss.	1	2	1	4	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0
Howard, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0	Brain, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
McBride, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	Smoot, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0	Burke, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Carisch, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Grady, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Case, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Nichols, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	3	8	27	15	0	Totals.	2	5	24	7	1

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2

Two base hits—Wagner [2], Ritchey. Three base hits—Beaumont, Ritchey, Smoot. Stolen base—Wagner. Bases on balls—Off Case, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Struck out—By Case, 1; by Nichols, 2. Wild pitch—Case. Time—1:30. Umpires—Brausewine and Klem. Attendance—1,250.

Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 3.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 30.—Philadelphia defeated Boston today by hard, consecutive hitting. Both teams played good ball. Score:

Boston.	R	H	P	A	E	Phil'phia.	R	H	P	A	E
Abb'chio, ss.	1	1	2	4	0	Thomas, cf.	1	4	4	0	0
Dolan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	3	4	2	0
D'hanty, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	C'tney, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Channell, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Titus, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	3	9	1	0	Magee, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0	B'field, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
N'ham, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Doolin, ss.	1	1	2	4	0
Rayner, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Doolin, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Wilhelm, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Sparks, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	3	7	24	11	0	Totals.	7	12	27	10	0

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	3
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	x	—	7

Stolen bases—Thomas, Gleason. Three base hits—Dolan, Doolin, Wolverton. Sacrifice hits—Gleason. Double plays—Abbattichio-Tenney [2]. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Wilhelm, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wilhelm, 2; off Rayner, 1. Wild pitch—Wilhelm. Time—1:25. Umpire—Johnstone. Attendance—2,666.

Gansel May Join Tigers.

South Bend, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—John Gansel, owner of the Grand Rapids Central league franchise, is thought to be in Detroit in conference with the management of the Detroit American league team relative to his joining the Tigers. If he agrees on the terms offered Detroit will give New York $3,000 for his release. In case Gansel goes to Detroit the management of the Grand Rapids team will fall to Phil W. Arnold of Louisville, Ky., and Jack Morrissey will captain the team. Gansel left Grand Rapids yesterday.

AUTO TOURISTS REACH ROCKFORD

Twenty-two Cars on Trip to St. Paul Arrive at the First Stopping Point.

RUN IS A BIG SUCCESS.

Pilot Machine Is Second In, Frank Fowler Beating It—Start for Dubuque Today.

Rockford, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—Twenty-two of the automobiles which left Chicago this morning on the tour to the St. Paul carnival had reached this city at 9 o'clock tonight. The tourists were gleeful over the success of the first day's run, which was marked by few mishaps. The occupants of the cars which arrived in the afternoon suffered no discomfort further than a thick coating of dust, while those who got in after dark were somewhat bedraggled by the rain which they ran into at Belvidere.

Frank T. Fowler was first to arrive in Rockford, reaching here at 12:26, ten minutes ahead of the pilot car driven by Arthur Gardiner, who is accompanied by F. W. Van Sicklen and Warren French. The pilots provided themselves with a large store of confetti to mark the way, but the supply ran out early and they were forced to use corn given them by a kindly farmer. The pilots' intentions were good, but the corn only caused the occupants of the machines which followed to wonder if all the chickens in northern Illinois had gathered in the Chicago-Rockford highway.

Cars Register Rapidly.

The next car to arrive was that of V. E. Adland at 1:30. L. E. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bird, and Harry Cairns were here at 3 o'clock. At 3:15 Miss Anna Andrews, who had Miss Luella Conly, L. E. French, and J. S. Patterson in her car, registered. S. K. Martin Jr., F. Johnson, and C. T. Taylor arrived at 3:20, and were followed seven minutes later by Jesse Barker of Peoria and F. W. Creelman, Miss Helen Creelman, and Mrs. C. A. Goode.

Other arrivals later in the day were Dr. W. W. Tarr, E. L. Thacker, L. F. Garlock, John C. Lorel, James S. Harmon, F. W. Hedgeland, Dr. C. C. Landon, Edward Paradee, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brown, M. M. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Bailey, C. R. Misner, R. M. Neely, Miss M. W. Sturtevant, Miss Clifford, William Leach, J. H. Whitehead, E. V. Cheney, George Ecker, C. R. Massison, W. B. Brown, B. C. Andrews, O. Crosby, Fred Crosby, Miss Louise Crosby, Miss Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Willey, C. D. Leach, G. E. Pickup.

"Blaze the Way" Is Late.

The last car to be registered tonight was that of Nelis Buck, C. W. Dobinns, George Kendall, and E. Huneber, who were held up by a series of punctures. Robert Spangler, assistant secretary of the Chicago Automobile club, who in the "Blaze the Way Car" has charge of the men, was the next to the last in registering at 8 o'clock. He is accompanied by Mrs. Spangler, Miss Mabel Shoults, and Charles Kempton.

The run of the tourists to Dundee resulted in several large cars puncturing tires, but the autoists managed to repair and make the run out of Dundee. After passing through Oak Park the run to Elgin was slightly up grade, but hard. Farmers dropped implements to direct belated tourists to Elgin, where the boys said girls in all turns coached the tailenders and requesting them to follow "the red paper," meaning the confetti strew by the advance car.

Take the Wrong Road.

Van Sicklen followed instructions as to the route to be taken until he reached Elgin, where he shied north instead of west. This change of route brought the party to the seventh and eighth innings. The day was hot and dusty, but a good crowd turned out to root for the home team. Score:

Chicago.	R	H	P	A	E	Fowler.	R	H	P	A	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Fowler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Three base hit—Maloney. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Stolen bases—Reulbach, Storer, Maloney [2]. Hit by pitched ball—Schulte. Struck out—By Reulbach, White and Storer; by Way, Maloney; by Wicker, Hennings and Redden; by Grinstead, Casey. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, Storer, Evers. Passed ball—Kling. Double plays—Fleming—Redden—White. Left on bases—Flemings—Redden. Time—1:29. Umpire—Weimer.

AUTOISTS BEGIN LONG TRIP.

Twenty-two Cars Leave Chicago Automobile Club on Journey to St. Paul—One Arrest.

Twenty-two cars lined up at the starting line in front of the Chicago Automobile club yesterday morning to take the word for the long drive to St. Paul. The first machine to get away was the pilot, driven by H. M. Van Schaick, which left a trail of confetti behind for the other starters to follow.

The procession of cars proceeded west on Jackson boulevard to Austin boulevard, thence to Washington boulevard and west to Elgin via Oak Park, the number being augmented constantly until by the time Oak Park was reached the number of cars almost had doubled.

Only one drawback was encountered before the start, H. K. Sheridan of Cleveland, O., being the victim. While speeding along Michigan boulevard, eager to join the starters, Mr. Sheridan was arrested by Park Policeman Campbell and taken to the Cottage Grove avenue station, but succeeded in having an impromptu trial, and after being fined $10 and costs he was allowed to join the tourists.

NOVELTY RACE FOR YACHTSMEN

Columbia Club's "Ex-Commodore" Cruise to Indiana Harbor to Be Sailed Today.

The only yachting fixture scheduled for today is a novelty cruising race by the motors of the Columbia Yacht club to Indiana Harbor. The event has been styled "the ex-commodore's cruise" in honor of J. F. McGuire, who originated the novel race last year, and it is likely to become a permanent fixture on the calendar of the club. The start is scheduled for 2 o'clock, but the preparatory gun will be fired ten minutes earlier, one of the conditions being that the crews of all the yachts must be in the clubhouse when the gun is fired.

At the signals the sailors will scramble for their dingeys, row to their yachts, make sail, and slip their moorings. Chairman Quinlan of the regatta committee has turned the race over to Mr. McGuire, who will act as starter and judge. A special list of prizes has been provided for the event.

Diamond, the forty-five foot sloop owned by S. T. A. Lottis, which has been laid up for the last two seasons at Cuthbert's island, will be placed in commission again. Under the supervision of Clinton P. McCormick, former captain of the Duluth Yacht club, who will act as sailing master, the boat has been thoroughly overhauled. A number of alterations, including a reduction of the sail area, have been made and are expected to add greatly to the speed of the sloop. It is expected Diamond will be ready for the water next week.

Middle State Tennis Results.

Orange, N. J., June 30.—Frederick B. Alexander won the final match in the middle states tennis tournament. Miss Neely of the Kenwood Country club of Chicago and Miss Alice Day of Orange won places in the final round of the women's championship singles. The winner of the final will take the championship, as the holder, Miss May Sutton, is now in England. Summaries:

CUT DOWN HARNESS MEET

LIBERTYVILLE RACING TO LAST ONE DAY INSTEAD OF THREE.

Failure of Classes to Fill in Satisfactory Manner Results in Decision of the Management to Have All Events Decided on July 4—Sport Will Be of Grand Circuit Proportions—Feature from Speed Standpoint Will Be 2:07 Pace.

[BY HENRY TEN EYCK WHITE.]

The three days' trotting meeting which was to have been given at the new Libertyville track has been reduced to one owing to the fact that only four of the classes advertised filled in a satisfactory manner. Rather than give racing with light fields the management of the track concluded to put on all the events in which there were sufficient nominations on July 4, thereby making an afternoon's sport of grand circuit proportions.

The four classes in which there were sufficient entries to warrant a race are the 2:15, 2:10, and 2:07 paces and the 2:12 trot. From a speed standpoint the 2:07 pace will be the feature of the afternoon, the entries being Baron Grattan, The Broncho, Shylock, and Oregon Maid. Of what Baron Grattan, a member of the Geers stable, and The Broncho, driven by Charley Dean, have been doing the public is well advised, but not much has been said about Shylock, which will be handled by Dick McMahon. The fact is that he is going faster than ever before, and the McMahon people are confident of his ability to give Baron Grattan the hardest sort of a fight, and beat the other starters. Horsemen agree that Baron Grattan should win, as he is known to be better than a 2:05 pacer when in order, and he has been carefully prepared at Memphis for this race.

Grand Circuit Entries.

The 2:12 trot will bring together a lot of horses which are named for grand circuit racing later on, and four of them are from the far west. Golddust Maid hailing from Colorado Springs, Helen Norte from Walla Walla, Wash., Morosco from Denver, and Mack Mack from Portland, Ore. The others in the race will be Guy Fortune from the Geers string, Calcine, driven by McMahon; Flash Lightning, owned by Ald. Hunter; and Ettie L., with Dean up. This should make a grand race, as the western horses already have been racing this year and are in the pink of condition, and the others have shown well in their work.

The 2:10 pace has for starters Castlewood, Citation, Major McKinley, Stella, and Dorcas H., and Geers, Dean, McMahon, and Oscar Ames will be among the drivers. The 2:15 pace will introduce Billy A., a much touted gelding which comes all the way from Phoenix, Ariz., and which is entered in all the big stakes for green pacers. Opposed to him will be Black Patchen from Memphis, Harold D. from California, Rey del Diablo, another Californian; Hal Hardy from Geers' string, Black Grattan, with McMahon as driver; and General Gentry from the Dean stable.

This program insures a good lot of horses and some famous drivers in every race, and as the track is one of the safest and fastest in the world there is no doubt about the season's race records to date being beaten if only fair weather prevails. The races are to be started promptly at 2 o'clock, and in case no winner is returned at the end of five heats the money will be divided in accordance with the summary at that time.

Today's Matinee.

The Gentlemen's Driving club will hold its third matinée at the Washington park track this afternoon, with nine events scheduled for decision. The racing will start at 1:30. The events and entries follow:

First race, pace—Ed Geers

COMBINING QUALITY WITH QUANTITY

HONORS GO
THURSMITH

Player Wins West
en Championship
Cincinnati.

TOTAL OF 278

f Youngstown, O., Fin
econd, Two Strokes
ind the Leader.

RIZE WINNERS.
umbus, 278, $150.
oungstown, 280, $100.
Chicago, 290, $75.
te, Chicago, 294, $50.
Lockford, 295, $25.

O., June 30.—[Special.]—Pro
ur Smith of Columbus, O.
western open golf champion
the field with a total of 27
re yet recorded in the event
or the seventy-two holes wa
emarkable performance, eve
be brevity of the Cincinnat
urse.
e went to another player from
ate, James Maiden of Youngs
ished two strokes behind th
. Ten strokes behind came
on of the Riverside club of
le. Lawrence Auchterlonie,
esterday as the prospective
to be content with fourth
h a Dark Horse.
inning of the championship by
paratively dark horse, the
hterlonie was the surprise of
st. Playing brilliantly in
ractice and leading in the fie
day, it was indeed a surpr
ormer national and western
twenty-six strokes behind hi
ry was the result of phenom
y as clever in many respect
ance of Willie Anderson whe
nors at Cleveland with a tota
o Norman Hunter of the Ox
bridge team described a Chi
"a drive, a spoke, and a putt
have had in mind the Grandm
ver which the championship
Driving, poking, and putti
ul accuracy, Smith beat ou
contained many of the lead
the country. No less than
adorned his cards in the two
while twice he holed in two.
e the second nine in thirty.
card in detail:

Columbus, O. (278):						
	4	5	4	5	4	5—27
	3	4	4	5	4	4—30—68
	4	4	4	5	4	4—30
	4	4	4	5	4	4—30—68
	3

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THOMAS FLYER, 1904 MODEL, 24 HORSE POWER, with canopy top, search light, extra tire, storage battery; cost $2,801; price $1,250.
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INFLATE YOUR TIRES FREE; AUTOMOBILE supplies at right prices. The Motor Car Supply Co., 1427 Michigan-av. Phone South 28.

AUTOS ——— TO RENT
H. G. McGAUGHY,
Phone Har. 5196. 540 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HAYNES-APPERSON, WITH TONneau; elegant condition. FALE, 1414 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—18 H. P. 2 CYLINDER tonneau; in first class condition; demonstration given; leaving city. 4223 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—CHEAP—18 H. P. 2 CYLINDER TONneau; will carry 7 people. Phone 3581 Drexel.

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WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., 186-187 Wabash-av., general auctioneers. Sales at store every Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a. m. Furniture, carpets, gen. household goods. Tel. 3100 Cent.

ACCOUNTANTS.

JUDD, SCHMIDT, PALMER & COMPANY, 1008 ASHLAND BLOCK. CENTRAL 6000.

E. F. SPENGLER, 1461 MONADNOCK BLOCK. Telephone Harrison 4682.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

102 36TH-ST.—IDEAL HOME, NEAR LAKE. The Hayden; clean, homelike; service and meals best in city for the price; residential and transient.

8716 WASHINGTON-AV. — LARGE ROOMS, with board; choice locality, near park; golf and tennis; near station and cabin; 12 min. to city; $5 per week; 10 h. p. machine, $800; it is guaranteed during summer season against all repairs. Cars rented. Falo Automobile Co., 1414 Michigan-av. Phone Harrison 4682.

NO. 1 EAST 81ST-ST.—FINE DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms, overlooking lake; good service and excellent board [home cooking]; Illinois Central transportation. Phone Douglas 3725.

3602 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT MODERN home; large, cool rooms, with excellent board.

5510 WASHINGTON-AV.—BOARD WITH ROOM, single or en suite; private bath; I. C.

1801 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ROOMS WITH high class board for refined people.

367 MICHIGAN-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM—BEST room and board; excellent service.

37 E. 26TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; RUNning water; excellent board; ¼ blk. I.C.; moderate

3032 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT AND DEsirable single room, with board. Phone 1132 So.

4010 PRAIRIE-AV. — NICE ROOM, WITH board; $5; blk. L station; phone; examine.

2049 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; fine location; phone. Douglas 8074.

3800 LAKE-AV.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, mod., with board; detached house; block I. C. R.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST., NEAR DIVISION AND LAKE SHORE-DRIVE, MAISON DU NORD — FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; QUIET, BEST NEIGHBORHOOD; ON LINE OF NORTH SHORE CARS; EXCELLENT TABLE. PHONE NORTH 2006.

870 DEARBORN-AV.—THE OLD McCORMICK mansion; beautiful veranda, shade trees, lawn; excellent board; refined people.

678 LA SALLE-AV., COR. EUGENIE.—FRONT room, with board; evenings South and 43d Lincoln Park; refs.

232 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT ROOMS; ALSO single, with board; table boarders. Phone White 3806.

878 CHICAGO-AV.—FINE LOCATION; DESIRAble, large front room, with homelike board.

205 CASS-ST. — ROOMS WITH BOARD; MODerate prices; walk. dist. Tel. 4481 Dearborn.

679 FULLERTON-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS and first class board; near Lincoln Park.

853 W. NORTH-AV.—DESIRABLE HOME; faces Lincoln Pk.; front rooms; excellent meals.

819 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT DOUBLE AND single front rooms; fine board.

643 DEARBORN-AV.— FURNISHED, WITH board; front alcove; running water; large closet.

943 N. CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK —First class board and room; every convenience.

Hotels.

HOTEL DEL PRADO—A SELECT FAMILY AND transient hotel of 400—A-1 service occupying block between Washington and Madison-avs., fronting on Midway-blvd. We have parlor and bedroom with bath and board for two people, $25 to $40 per week.
TRANSPORTATION—Illinois Central Express trains at station, 1¼ blocks away; only 13 minutes to city.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-av., one block from Lexington-av. L station, surface lines, and 6 minutes from Wash. Park L station—American and European plan; rooms single or en suite, with and without private bath. Telephone 636-637 Hyde Park.

HOTEL WARNER ANNEX — NEWLY COMpleted and ready for occupancy; finely located; 100 rooms in 2 and 3 room suites, with bath, at very attractive rates each suite; finely furnished. Groveland Park and Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 673 Douglas. McGUIRE & CORR, Props.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 33D AND LAKE-AV.—Single and permanent single rooms $7.50 upen suite, with private bath, for two, $16 up; ten minutes from city; I. C. suburban and express. Phone Hyde Park 192.

MENTONE HOTEL, AMERICAN AND EUROpean; handsomely furnished; excellent service; city telephone in every room; special rates by the week. 148 Dearborn-av.

YOUNG WOMAN'S HALL, 55 S. ADA-ST.—SIngle and double rooms with board. $3.25 to $5.75 per week; references.

HOTEL BARTEAU, 3800 LAKE-AV.—CLEAN, airy rooms, on lake, with or without first class board; reasonable rates.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st., Chicago—American plan, $2 per day. Special rates by the week to regulars.

HOTEL WYCHMERE (EUROPEAN), INDIANA-av., 150 clean, comfortable rooms; reasonable rates. Tel. 1008 S. MRS. H. YORK, Mgr.

CRESCENT HOTEL, 418T AND ELLIS-AV.—Single and double rooms and bath, $6 to $9 per week; with board, $8 per week and up.

WISCONSIN HOTEL, 22 WISCONSIN-ST., ¼ block from Lincoln Park; permanent and transient guests; ideal summer resort. Tel. N. 1343.

DEARBORN-AV. HOTEL, DEARBORN AND Chicago-avs.—Rooms from $2 week up; walking distance.

Summer Resorts.

SUMMER BOARDING, NEAR HIGHLAND Park, shore of Lake Michigan; excellent table, fine rooms; fishing, boating, surf bathing, private family; $6 per week; $1.50 from Chicago, boat. Box 516, Grand Haven, Mich.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A LIMITED NUMber of guests at Allahee Lodge and the Bungalow, near Kalamazoo river. MISS RUEL, Saugatuck, Mich.

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Boating and fishing. The most unique place on the ———. Good board and an abundance of fruit. J. H. MORGAN, Colons, Mich.

Suburban.

1414 HINMAN-AV., EVANSTON—PRIVATE family; boarding; best location; board and rooms; every convenient.

Miscellaneous.

ATTRACTIVE, COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODAtions, reasonable prices, for travelers visiting Boston; references. Address A. GOODRICH, 45 Westland-av., Boston. Address K P 453, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—1710 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished front; private bath.

TO RENT — ELEGANT, FURNISHED APARTments. 7 84th-pl., near Cottage Grove-av., Fl. 8.

TO RENT—4200 LAKE-AV., NICELY FURNISHed rooms; also housekeeping suite; telephone.

TO RENT—3350 JACKSON-AV., LARGE FRONT parlor, hot water, bath.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS; GENTLEMAN preferred. 3106 Lake Park-av.

TO RENT—5127 INDIANA-AV., FLAT 2, PLEASant room; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

TO RENT—3063 WABASH-AV.; LOW PRICE; single and en suite; furnished, unfurn.

TO RENT—2001 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT A—FURnished parlor; other rooms. Tel. Brown 2411.

TO RENT—3626 RHODES-AV., FURNISHED, corner flat in town; 2 r.; conveniences. Flat 2.

TO RENT—0221 MADISON-AV., 2D FLAT—DEsirable room; use kitchen and dining room.

TO RENT—276 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 1—FURnished front room; elevator, bath, etc.

TO RENT—21 E. 46TH-ST.—FINE ROOM, KENwood residence; board optional. Phone Blue 2822.

TO RENT—3111 MICHIGAN-AV., 2D BELL, furnished rooms, modern, reasonable, pri. fam.

TO RENT—3447 PRAIRIE-AV., FLAT C, 2 OR 3 unfurnished housekeeping rooms.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 12TH-ST. NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL.
EUROPEAN.
Everything new and up-to-date.
Electric light, hot and cold water in every room.
Choice outside rooms, $4, $5, $7, and $8 per week.
Rooms with private bath, $10, $12, and $14 per week.
Our popular price cafe for ladies and gentlemen cannot be excelled.
Easy walking distance. Telephone South 262.

TO RENT—5714-16 WASHINGTON-AV. ROOMS furnished to suit; all exposure; bright and clean; very near park, golf and tennis grounds; 3 modern, cosy houses, annexes, east front; yards, porches; excellent home cooking; $6 to $10. Phone Hyde Park 1633.

TO RENT—AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES —4 beautifully furnished outside rooms, en suite, for housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath, gas stove, steam heat; elevator; all conveniences. 3063 Wabash-av. Phone 909 Douglas.
MISS WADSWORTH.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STEAM, HOT AND COLD running water. The Lafayette, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st., 1 block south of the Auditorium.

TO RENT—3322 INDIANA-AV., 3 CHARMING front rooms, one alcove, private home; running water; phone; good transportation; apply quickly.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY APPOINTED MODern steam heated, single or en suite. Call after 2 p. m., 1826 Indiana-av. Phone Green 1791.

TO RENT—3220 MICHIGAN-AV., NEWLY FURnished outside rooms, with or without private bath; use of reception room, piano; meals if desired.

TO RENT—1841 MICHIGAN-AV., WELL FURnished clean rooms; one arranged for housekeeping.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, private family; gents only. 67 E. 18th-st., and Michigan-blvd., 3d flat.

TO RENT—3034-36 PRAIRIE-AV., FURNISHED rooms; running hot and cold water; steam heat and bath. Phone Douglas 8736.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM, $2; ALSO A large room, suitable for two gentlemen; all conveniences. Tel. Douglas 7106. 3441 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN modern house; all convenlences; breakfast optional. Phone Douglas 2959. 3157 S. Park-av.

West Side.

TO RENT — FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, housekeeping or sleeping; 1st class. 655 W. Monroe.

TO RENT—290 ASHLAND-BLVD. A LARGE front room; also smaller rooms; modern.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, FURN., HOUSEKEEPING; pleasant, reasonable; summer. 747 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—425 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—FOR Ada—Furn. rooms suitable 2 or 4; steam heat.

North Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOM; steam, convenient to N. W. El. Private family; reasonable. 1st flat. 1584 Buckingham-pl., two blks. n. Belmont, e. of Clark.

TO RENT—175 GOETHE-ST., NEAR LAKE, N. State and Clark; large south room and bath; also smaller room; men only; reasonable.

TO RENT—475 DEARBORN-AV. [ENTRANCE to Goethe-st.]; front rooms, single or suite; private. bath.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; PRIvate family; tennis court; 20 large private grounds adjoining; 1block express stn. 290 Belden.

TO RENT—20 ROSLYN-PL., SMALL FRONT room near park; private family; desirable.

TO RENT—293 OAK-ST., FURNISHED LARGE front parlor; also single room; phone.

TO RENT—NICE CLEAN ROOMS; CLOSET; running water. IN. Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—90 LINCOLN PARK-BLVD., 2D flat north, cor. Erie, front room.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, CHOICE ROOMS. 547 La Salle-av., near Schiller.

TO RENT—588 LA SALLE-AV., COMFORTABLE front room, steam heat, private family. 3d floor.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM; ALSO SINgle room; $2 and $3. 56 Maple-st., Flat B.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOM, FINE BOARD, JEWISH GENtlemen or couple; reasonable. 1 To A 496, Tribune.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS—LANDLADIES, many that have unique chambers are averse to advertising for reasons; they engage us to personally inspect their apartments, noting carefully the minutest details, in order to discriminate intelligently and serve best the busy man in search of first class home; having had 7 years' experience, we save prospective people time; we also relieve landlady and save money. Relish Co., 801 N. Y. Life, 171 La Salle-st. Auto. 2961. Central 4368.

WANTED—TO RENT—STEADY BACHELOR wants large comfortable furnished room; private family; convenient to L or car line. Address F 490, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN FROM Indiana desires large sunshine room and home in private family; reasonable. F 491, Tribune.

BUSINESS CARDS.

THE PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO. WAS organized in 1889 and since that date has been manufacturing its high carbon steel woven wire fencing, which is now by over 50,000 farmers and others. We buy iron ore, pig, and scrap iron, which we convert into ingots, billets, rods, and wire. We galvanize the wire and weave the fence all in our own mills. If you own good land which is worth fencing in any part of the world, write for our catalogue and estimate for fence material, or completed fence. AUSTIN CLEMENT, P. ——— 200 Monroe-st.

BOATS, YACHTS, ETC.

ILLINOIS PRINCESS LAUNCH, $150.
Complete with engine; other launches all sizes and kinds at right price.
Illinois Boat Mfg. Co. [not inc.]. Room 815, 40 Dearborn-st. Phones Cent. 3779, Automatic 5853.

FOR SALE—40 FT. LAUNCH, NORMA; 8 FT. beam and cabin; 15 h. p. engine. R. WILSON, 103 Stevenson-st., Pullman, Ill.

BUFFALO GASOLINE MARINE MOTORS ARE reliable; prompt delivery. See our samples. T. H. Bullock & Co., Manhattan Bldg. Tel. Har. 4182.

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FOR SALE—MILLIONS OF FEET OF 2D HAND lumber, practically new, free of nails; all sizes; also 5,000 doors, windows, sash, closets, bathtubs, radiators, mantels, grates, etc. Work from 7 to 4. Main salesroom and yard, 35th and Wentworth-av. Phone South 1394.
S. KRUG, 167 Dearborn-st.

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FOR SALE—SECOND HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; we rent tables with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WANTED—50 GOOD SECOND HAND WHEELS at once for country orders; bring wheels and get our cash offer. Mead Cycle Co., 1243 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — SAWMILL AND 8,000,000 STUMPage on Mississippi river, 18 miles Memphis; $6,000; 1-3 cash, balance monthly. Call owner, R. 4, 130 La Salle-st.

HAVE CLIENTS FOR GOOD STOCK OR BOND issue. We underwrite or extend securities. Commission only. W. H. TODD & COMPANY, 112-114 Dearborn-st.

HAVE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY IN REAL ESTate deal; partnership with large or small capital; substantial profit; real estate security; no risk. Address P 158, Tribune office.

I OWN A FARM, CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN property, and want furniture or other good bus. proposition; can exchange at cash trade for general stock of mdse. What have you? Address C O 175, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR FARM, OR NICE home on river or lake, best roadhouse in Chicago; long lease will assume. JOSEPH JOHAM, 9216 Harbor-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—NEWS STAND WITH STATIONery, confectionery, jewelry, musical instruments, in good town of 5,000; bargain if taken soon. Address R D S, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN LIVE WISCONSIN CITY OF about 32,000 inhabitants, an established shoe store; stock about $7,000; good location and low rent. Address R 379, Tribune office.

CASH GROCERY FOR SALE; GOOD LOCAtion; daily receipts $50; no horse or wagon; must sell on account of sickness; rent $25. Address D 468, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, ON ACCOUNT of sickness, doing a good business; will invoice; must sell at once; cheap rent; South Side. Address D 205, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL GROCERY AND MARKET. 7 room house, store front, two lots; bargain. 2564 W. Polk-st.

SOUTH DAKOTA CHARTERS OBTAINED; lowest rates; no taxes; companies organized; stock guaranteed. J. MOFFITT, 1614 Unity Bldg.

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FOR SALE—A NEW DOWNTOWN BUFFET; party has other business. A snap. Address P 405, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ANNUAL DIVIDEND LIFE ins. What have you? Insurance Exchange, Sterling Bldg.

STOCK CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SEALS, THE Interstate Corporation Record, Central 1432.
J. W. MIDDLETON & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, SUITABLE FOR ICE cream parlor and fruit store. Atlas Brewing Co., 684 Blue Island-av.

SALARIED POSITIONS WITH OPPORTUNITY for investment in thoroughly investigated business enterprises. HAPGOODS, 140 Dearborn-st.

$450 BUYS RESTAURANT MAKING BIG money; if taken at once owner has other business; no agents. Address E 290, Tribune office.

WELL KNOWN FIRM OFFERS SMALL INvestors opportunity to earn 2% monthly beginning July 1; principal guaranteed. F 433, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE CENTRAL location, 4 flat in town; 2 r.; conveniences. Flat 12.

TO RENT—FINE SALOON, BUSINESS CORNER. Atlas Brewing Co., 684 Blue Island-av.

SALOON FOR SALE—TRANSFER COR.; FINE stock; long lease; $2,000. Call 284 S. Hoyne-av.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE—16 CAN; ESTABlished 11 years. Address E H 476, Tribune office.

HAVE CASH TO INVEST IN MFG. BUSINESS; full particulars. Address F 209, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY, MARKET; REASONable price. 3406 Archer-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS AND PROMOTERS —For Sale—240 acre ranch, 6½ miles s. e. of Boulder, Colo., and only 30 miles from Denver. This ranch is underlaid with high grade bituminous coal, the veins ranging from 3 to 6 feet in thickness; several thousand dollars' worth of machinery has been installed and the mine is now in active operation; a spur should shortly be constructed 3 miles, tapping main line of the Colorado Southern railroad. This would enable operators to move 100 tons of coal per day for many years to come. Present prices range from $3.50 to $4.50 per ton. In addition to the coal there are millions of tons of the finest grade of fire clay, which experts say will make a fire brick worth from $25 to $35 per thousand. As the supply of both coal and clay is practically inexhaustible, and as with the coal on hand to burn the clay, brick can be produced more cheaply than anywhere else, no more attractive proposition can be found for ample capital. As a ranch proposition alone it is worth $100 per acre. There are 100 acres under plow, and abundant irrigation. Old settlers say that this ranch has produced as high as $5,000 bushels of wheat in one season. There is a good orchard on the place, which produced over 600 to 800 bushels of apples per annum; 8 room house and many good outbuildings. Former owner who lost the place through litigation and drink refused $36,000 for it several times. Present owner lacks time and money with which to develop property. Will therefore sell entire property, ranch, coal, clay, machinery, and all, for $25,000 cash; warranty deed; perfect title. This proposition will stand rigid investigation. No risk or speculation about it. See owner, DR. HALL, 113 Adams-st.

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Secure a paying business by becoming a manufacturer of
CEMENT BUILDING BLOCKS,
the building material of today and growing in demand. The Battles cement block machine makes any building block required in building. No experience necessary; simple in operation; cost nominal. Write today for our book "THE CORNER STONE." The Battles Fuel and Building Material Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

I WANT TO MEET A MAN OR A WOMAN WHO has $10,000 cash for immediate investment, to join me in a sound and legitimate business proposition. You can more than double your money in less than ninety days. You have absolute security for every dollar invested. This is an exceptional proposition. Address owner, the Commercial Union. References furnished and required. For personal interview address E 376, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS SPECIALTY SALESMEN AND MEN TO INVEST WITH THEIR SERVICES. IN MARKETING A HIGH CLASS SPECIALTY WHICH SHOULD BE USED BY EVERY MERCHANT. SALARY, $1,800 TO $2,800 PER ANNUM. ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE MONEY TO INVEST, AND WHO ARE SALESMEN, NEED APPLY. ROOM 30, 84 WABASH-AV.

ESTABLISHED AND PROFITABLE MFG. CO., composed of capitalists engaged in other lines, wants a high grade man capable of managing business; quantity secondary. Address, goes to competent man with $7,500; bank references. Address N W 132, Tribune office.

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is planned, written, illustrated, and printed by us, it will be right and sell well. We are specialists in business literature.
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Phone South 311, main office. 1892-1128 Wabash-av.

MAN
WITH $4,500.00
can control independent and profitable cash business. Address P 404, Tribune office.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—HOTEL and restaurant, well equipped, established 15 years; location one of the best on the South Side. Owner wants to retire. Call at once for investigation at store, 1250 Michigan-av., corner 13th-st., West Pullman. Will sell property and all it purchaser so desires.

UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL INvestment in Brooklyn property along line of Subway now building; will double in value in 18 months; small monthly payments; insurance features; titles guaranteed; prominent Chicago men interested. Write for particulars. Westminster Heights Park Co., 277 Broadway, New York.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; established laundry business; $3,000; will have to go in as half partner; $10,000 plant; must be a helper and know the business. Address L B 344, Tribune office.

ESTABLISHED BANKING MAGAZINE DEsiring soliciting Chicago its office of publication wants coöperation of a Chicago man with knowledge of banking who can take active and financial interest. Address D 484, Tribune office.

LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISES FINANCED, corporations organized, charters procured in any state, stocks and bonds guaranteed, sold on commission basis.
Federal Securities Co., 508, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—PARTY TO BUILD AND OPERATE boarding house to accommodate 50 to 100 ironworkers in suburban factory employing 250 men; will guarantee $1,500 per month; will co-operate. Address F 118, Tribune office.

WANTED — MERCHANDISE STOCKS AND other personal property, including furniture, for clear improved property in desirable south and urban property. Write or call owner, R. 4, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — SAWMILL, HOOP MILL, TRACtion engine, 2,000 feet logs, 12,000,000 stumpage, complete outfit; mules; valued $15,000; $10,000 buys; ¼ cash; A1 terms. Owner, R. 4, 130 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO MANUFACTURERS—A RELIAble French Frenchman with some capital desires to represent American manufactures in France; references. Address FRENCHMAN.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED REAL ESTate firm and private bank will sell out its entire business for $40,000. No agents and only parties that mean to do business need apply. Address E 293, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN DESIRES LADY partner with $5,000 ready cash in large, already established business; strict investigation courted and given to prove to be a most personal interview. Address K X 200, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE — SUMMER RESORT BUSINESS; fine locality; No. 1 furniture and fixtures; 20 new boats; long lease; reliing your own stoves; going to Europe. Address E 276, Tribune office.

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50C—THIS WEEK—50C.

PAST.	PRESENT.	FUTURE.

PROF. CHARLES, the distinguished Palmist and Clairvoyant, may be consulted by any one in trouble or doubt of any character concerning any one or anything; past, present, or future—by this brine this notice and 50 cents this week. At a glance this great master of secrets knows all; without making guesses he tells you to the point just what you want to know, what to do and to expect, regarding love, law, business, speculation, speedy and happy marriage with the one of your choice; removes all evil influences, etc.; few words complete. This special fee of 50 cents is made this week to give people in moderate circumstances who are troubled, discontented, or unsuccessful a chance to consult this wizard. Absolute satisfaction in all cases guaranteed or no fee accepted. Regular fee $5.00 and up. Parlors, 31 Grand-av., near State. 10 to 2. 3985 DREXEL-BLVD., corner of Oakwood. Take Cottage Grove-av. cars to 39th-st.

$5.00 READINGS FOR $1.00—PROF. LEON HAS RETURNED TO
1851 MICHIGAN-AV., near 18th-st.
Leon has been Chicago's celebrated clairvoyant and palmist for the last 9 years. Advice on business, love. Tells whom you will marry; reunites the separated. Phone Calumet 7939.

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MANHATTAN STEAM DYE WORKS—
ALBERT MUSIL, Cleaners and Dyers,
1373 W. Madison-st. Phone Seeley 784.

AUG. SCHWARZ, LADIES' AND GENTS' GARments; 3 stores. 158 Illinois-st., 126 Dearborn-st., 539 W. Madison-st. Tel. Main 3520.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 DEARBORN-ST., PHONE Main 3047. 54 and 56 35th-st., Phone Oak. 539. 554 W. Madison-st. Phone Monroe 113.

DAVID WEBER, THE EXPERT,
3523 State-st. BRANCHES: 118 E. 43d-st., 22d-st. and Michigan-av. Phone Douglas 524.

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S. H. STAIRR, 175 N. CLARK-ST. PHONE NORTH 1115—HIGHEST PRICES FOR LADIES' DISCARDED EVENING AND DINNER GOWNS, OPERA COATS, AND FURS.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for ladies' and gentlemen's castoff clothing. Phone 3961 Dearborn.

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PARROTS, GUARANTEED TO TALK, $3.50 each; canaries $2; mocking birds and singers; birds and dogs of all kinds. E. C. VAHLE & BRO., 45 State.

FOR SALE—YOUNG PARROTS, RED HEADS, $2.75 each; yellow heads, $6 each. JOSEPH GRUCELA, 179 Cornell-st.

RED IRISH SETTERS, PEDIGREED; HAD DISTEMPERS; ready for field. Cor. 71st and Michigan.

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FURS STORED, REMODELED, REPAIRED, made to order. P. Frenkel, designer and furrier, formerly with Chas. Stevens & Bros., 95 E. Washington-st. Tel. Market 1229. Will send for them.

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CONFECTIONERY, FINE BONBONS, AND chocolates, famous throughout the United States. Send for wholesale and retail catalogue.
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SUMMER RATE—A BIG INDUCEMENT IF YOU make your application now. Lady's diamond set watch and chain or two weeks free in dressmaking or millinery. Our dress patterns will make your summer dressmaking easy. Verbal instruction free. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

VALENTINE'S SELF-CALCULATING SYSTEM is the latest invention in cutting; do not fail to examine it before going elsewhere; patterns cut to order. SCHOOL, 753 Wells-st.

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TO RENT—
2818 Indiana-av., very desirable, modern, 2 story
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TO RENT—3626 ELLIS PARK, $35, 9 R. STONE,
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TO RENT—361, 363 AND 18 CALUMET-AV., 8 RMS.,
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TO RENT—10 ROOM RESIDENCE ON ASH-
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TO RENT—2 STORY MODERN, 31 JACKSON-
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North Side.

TO RENT—AT MODERATE RENTAL—
TEN AND TWELVE ROOM PRIVATE RES-
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Apply to
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New 9 room brick house, located on a newly paved
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is finished and floored throughout in hardwoods;
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Apply 818 Main-st., Evanston.

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3-5 r. flats, beautifully furnished outside rooms;
hot and cold water, beds, gas stove, steam heat,
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Phone 609 Douglas.

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modern steam heated apartments, $30 to $35;
concession to good party. See janitor. L. SIL-
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TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 5
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FOR SALE—WISCONSIN FARMS, ALL SIZES;
special bargain, 141 acres, ¾ mile from New-
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new wagons, milk route well equipped, 1 top bug-
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new corn and wheat binder, mower, rake, 3 plows,
2 drags, 2 cultivators, all small tools, 16 milch
cows, 3 heifers, 3 hogs, 80 chickens, 25 acres corn,
16 buckwheat, 10 corn, 3½ potatoes, 12 timothy,
20 seeded, balance, small timothy and clover and
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FOR SALE—32 ACRE FRUIT FARM IN EDGE
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fences; 2½ acres strawberries, 3 acres grapes, 300
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For Sale—8,400 acres, Sawyer Co., Wis., in the
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worth $18,000; want improved, s. of North-av.
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DESKS, NEW FULL LINE CHAIRS, FIXTURES,
etc., carried in stock; call or telephone. H. A.
OTIS & CO., 198 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 2796.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE, CABINETS,
flat desks, chairs, typewriters, etc. MR.
KETCHUM, 3 Jackson-blvd.

NEW AND SECOND HAND STORE AND OF-
fice fixtures bought and sold.
JAC LEDERER, 372-376 Wells-st.

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CHICAGO OFFICE OUTFITTING CO.,
Phone Main 2435. 84-86 La Salle-st.
Typewriters in all makes of typewriters, Oliver,
Remington, Smith Premier, Fox, Blickensderfer,
Pay Sholes, Yost, Hammond; all guaranteed; rent-
ed $3 per month and up.

TYPEWRITERS—RENTED AND SOLD.
Some great bargains; all makes.
Renting a specialty. Repairs well done.
Call and examine large variety or send for cata-
logue. ROCKWELL-BARNES CO., Chicago.
207-209 Wabash-av., Chicago.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—
ALL THE STANDARD MAKES.
Renting a specialty.
H. S. WEBSTER COMPANY,
Phone Main 1640. 211 Madison-st.

THE BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITERS—
Price—No. 7, $50; No. 5, $35. One-half what the
others ask. Office, 277 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER,
almost new; must be sold at once. Address J L
513, Tribune office.

LOWEST PRICES ON REMINGTONS, SMITH
P., and Olivers; rental $2.50 month. W. A.
WHITEHEAD, 36 La Salle-st. Phone Main 585.

RENTALS $2 PER MO.; EXPERT REPAIRING.
Typewriter Headquarters, 291 Dearborn-st.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS

DR. A. H. PARKER, LEADING SPECIALIST IN
Deformity Supports, invites the public to ex-
amine the Retentive and the new Elite Truss
which he guarantees to retain the worst cases of
HERNIA. He is President of the Common Sense
Truss Co., the largest manufacturers of high grade
Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, etc. Of-
fice and salesroom recently removed to larger and
improved quarters, 6th Floor, 95 and 105 Dear-
born-st., n. w. cor. Washington, Chicago.

DR. WOLFERTZ, SPECIALIST, 60 8TH-AV.;
expert truss fitter; rupture and deformities post-
tively cured with the latest appliances; trusses 50c-
$10; elastic stockings, etc.; also open Sun. till 12.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CA-
nal, near Butler Bros.' and Kelley, Maus & Co.'s
big establishments, large lot, best wholesale loca-
tion; long time; will build for responsible tenant.
F. A. WINKELMAN, Owner, 166 E. Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—A LEADING DOWNTOWN WEST
Side vacant business corner to lease for long
term; 23,750 square feet; very desirable for large
business; large private entrance; splendid light.
F. A. WINKELMAN, 166 E. Randolph-st.

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EDISON OR VICTOR PHONOGRAPH, NOTHING
done for 30 days; easy terms; machines ex-
changed; 300 Victor needles, 15c; 10 inch records,
30c. Central Camera Co., 31 Adams-st.

LYON & HEALY VICTOR TALKING MA-
chines are the cleanest and most musical; all the
new records; easy terms. Wabash and Adams.

GRAPHOPHONES, RECORDS, AND SUPPLIES.
COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.,
88 WABASH-AV.

TAILORS' CUTTING SCHOOLS.

CHARLES J. STONE CO.—TAILORS' CUT-
ting school, 194-196-198 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Day and evening classes. Phone Main 166. Est. 1879.

CROONBORG SARTORIAL ACADEMY,
183-185-187-189 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.
PHONE CENT. 5029.

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ADDRESSING, TYPEWRITING, STENO-
graphic work. Miss Durer, 625 Monadnock.

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BARGAINS IN WATCHES

Now is the opportunity of a lifetime to buy a
high grade Watch. Come to us at once, buy a
Watch on credit terms. We sell Diamonds the
same way. Call or write for Catalog—1,000 illus-
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and Saturdays to 10 p. m.

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Diamond Cutters—Jewelers—Opticians.
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Branch Highest Award St. Louis Exposition.

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THE WALKER-EDMUND CO.,
COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BUILDING,
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHING-
ton-st. Est. 1868. Diamonds, watches, silver-
ware, etc.; prices lower than any house; full value
paid for diamonds, gold duplicate wedding presents.

IMPORTANT—OUR SEASON JUST OPENED—
We are offering for a short time only pearls from
the bed of the famous White River for 50 cents.
Arkansas Pearl Company, Box 35, Batesville, Ark.

WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY—FURNITURE OF ROOM-
ing house in good location; must be cheap. Ad-
dress F 382, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Hamburg.....June 27 |Deutschland.....July 20
†Pretoria.....July 1 |†Pennsylvania.....July 22
††Bluecher.....July 6 |†Rhaetia.....July 29
†Waldersee.....July 8 |††Bluecher.....Aug. 3
†Grill Room. *Gymnasium on board. ‡Via
Dover for London & Paris to Hamburg. ‡Direct.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
PRINZ OSKAR.....June 27 Aug. 15 Oct. 10
PRINZ ADALBERT.....July 18 Sept. 12 Oct. 31
SPECIAL CRUISES TO NORWAY, ICELAND,
SPITZBERGEN, AROUND BRITISH ISLES,
AND EUROPE'S SEASIDE RESORTS.
During June, July, and August, by superb new
steamer Prinzessin Victoria Luise.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
Office: Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS—$1 TO MILWAU-
kee; 9:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily, 10 a. m. Sun-
day; $1 to Racine, 8 a. m. and 9 p. m. daily;
$1.50 Grand Haven and Muskegon; $1.75 to White
Lake; 2 p. m. daily. Via Muskegon, 9 a. m.
morning boat to Muskegon, 9 a. m., Saturdays
only; to Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m., except
Sunday; to Marinette and Menominee, 5 p. m.
Tuesdays and Wednesdays; to Green Bay City and
east shore Green Bay Wednesday and Friday;
to Escanaba, Wednesday 8 p. m.; to Kewaunee,
Algoma, and Sturgeon Bay, Tuesday, Wednes-
day, and Friday, 8 p. m.; to Mackinac Island,
Saturdays, 5:30 p. m. City ticket office, 101
Adams-st. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Phone
Central 76.

CAMPAGNIE GEN'ALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—
French line. New York to Havre—Six days.
Sailings every Thursday at 10 a. m.
La Gascogne.....July 6 Aug. 10 Sept. 14
La Savoie.....July 13 Aug. 24 Sept. 21 Oct. 19
La Bretagne.....July 20 Aug. 31 Sept. 14 Oct. 12
La Lorraine.....July 27 Sept. 7 Oct. 5 Nov. 2
La Touraine.....Aug. 3 Sept. 21 Sept. 28 Oct. 26
New, modern, gigantic Twin-Screw and Express
Steamers; naval officers' man-of-war discipline.
Company's vestibule trains, Havre-Paris, 4 hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.—
[A. & A. LINE.]
Sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every
10 days. To SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and
AUSTRALIA. SPLENDID 8,200 TON STEAM-
ERS. July 20, Aug. 10, and every 21 days. TA-
HITI once a month. Round the world, $622.70.
Address A. & A. Line, 192 S. Clark-st., or 309
Adams-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS — NEW YORK,
GLASGOW—LONDONDERRY—LIVERPOOL.
Astoria.....July 1 Furnessia.....July 22
Columbia.....July 15 Caledonia.....July 29
NEW YORK TO MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
Algeria.....July 5 Calabria.....July 13
APPLY EARLY FOR CHOICE BERTHS.
For Single and Round Trip Excursion Tickets,
21-25 SHERMAN-ST. TEL. HARRISON 3356.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailings Wednesday at 10 a. m.
Noordam.....July 5 Aug. 16 Sept. 20 Oct. 25
Statendam.....July 12 Aug. 23 Sept. 27 Nov. 1
Ryndam.....July 19 Aug. 30 Oct. 4 Nov. 8
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2 Sept. 6 Oct. 11
Potsdam.....Aug. 9 Sept. 13 Oct. 18
Apply to HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE,
69 Dearborn-st. Phone Central 3840.

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ROYAL FLUSHING MAIL ROUTE.
Best connection between England and all parts of
the European Continent. Handiest and direct
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ITALIAN ROYAL MAIL S. S. CO.,
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
TO NAPLES, GENOA, ALEXANDRIA.
Sicilia.....July 12 Liguria.....Aug. 16
Lombardia.....Aug. 2 Sicilia.....Aug. 30
For further information apply to
HIRZEL, FELTMANN & CO., 9-11 Broadway, N.Y.
J. S. LOWITZ, 151 E. Van Buren-st.

OCEAN RATES TO LIVERPOOL—FIRST CABIN,
$45.00; second, $40.00. Mail, $5.50. Hamburg-
Bremen, third, $23. Canadian Pacific lines. A. F.
SHAW, 232 S. Clark-st., Chicago. Harrison 2168.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE—32 THIS SEASON.
$175 to $1,015. All expenses included.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 South Clark-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

ALBERICAN LINE—
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
New York.....July 8 Philadelphia.....July 22
St. Louis.....July 15 Paul.....Aug. 5
PHILADELPHIA—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Merion.....July 1 Haverford.....July 29
Noordland.....July 15 Westernland.....Aug. 5
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Minneapolis.....July 8 Minnetonka.....July 22
Minnehaha.....July 15 Mesaba.....July 29
LEYLAND LINE.
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL.
Cestrian.....July 1 Devonian.....July 27
Winifredian.....July 19 Canadian.....Aug. 3
RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Finland.....July 8 Kroonland.....July 22
Vaderland.....July 15 Zeeland.....July 29
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic.....July 1 Baltic.....July 29
Majestic.....July 8 Teutonic.....Aug. 5
Cedric.....July 19 Celtic.....Aug. 12
BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Republic.....July 8 Aug. Sept. 7
Cymric.....July 15 Aug. Sept. 14
Arabic.....July 22 Aug. Sept. 21
To the MEDITERRANEAN 12 days.
FROM NEW YORK.
Romanic.....July 6
Cretic.....July 27 Sept. 28 Nov. 2
FROM BOSTON.
Canopic.....Aug. 3 Oct. 7 Dec. 2
Romanic.....Oct.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN ROADS.

*Daily. †Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §1st Sunday. ¶Ex. Monday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route."

Ticket offices, 119 Adams st., Auditorium and Great Northern Hotels, and stations 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St.

Jun 25, 1905.	Le. Chicago	Ar. Chicago
Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Detroit, St. Thomas, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, New York, Boston and Easton	*x 8.45 am * 10.30 am *x 3.00 pm *x 11.30 pm	*x 7.30 am *x 9.30 am * 2.35 pm * 11.00 pm
Detroit Night Express	*10.30 pm	* 7.00 am
Kalamazoo and Intermediate	* 8.00 am	* 7.40 am
Detroit and Main Line points	* 7.00 am	* 4.00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 5.15 pm	* 10.45 am
Limited, Grand Rapids, Bay City, and Saginaw Division	*x 10.30 pm	* 7.00 am
points	*x 11.55 pm	* 5.20 pm
Cleopolis, Three Rivers & Air Line Division points	* 7.10 am * 5.00 pm	* 10.45 am * 4.50 pm
Chicago, St. Joe, and Benton Harbor	* 7.10 am * 1.25 pm	* 10.45 am * 2.25 pm
To Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.		
Grand Rapids, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, and Mackinac	* 6.45 pm	* 7.35 am
Grand Rapids and Traverse City	* 6.45 pm * 11.45 pm	* 11.35 pm * 7.35 am
Grand Rapids Express	* 1.15 pm	* 4.50 pm

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE—CHICAGO UNION passenger station, Adams, Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station and at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows, Central Time:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York	*8:00 am	*9:05 am
New York Special	* 8:00 am	*9:05 am
Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington	* 8:00 am	*9:05 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 8:00 am	*9:05 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*2:40 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:50 pm
Columbus, Zanesville, Wash.	*12:00 n'n	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
The Manhattan Limited	*11:00 am	*5:00 pm
Pittsburg and Washington	*11:00 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	*5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Special	* 2:00 pm	* 7:25 am
New York Express	* 2:00 pm	* 7:25 am
Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington	* 2:15 pm	* 7:25 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 2:15 pm	* 7:25 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 3:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 3:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Pittsburg, Youngstown & M. Castle	* 4:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Columbus, Pittsburg and the east	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cincinnati and Washington	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Pittsburg and the east	*11:45 pm	*9:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE—GRAND CENTRAL STATION, Harrison-st. and 5th-av. City office, 206 S. Clark-st. Ticket offices in Auditorium Hotel and Adams, Quincy, Pasteur and Sherman House. Suburban stations: Englewood (Union station, Grand Crossing, and South Chicago Avenue and Stanley Stations).

	Arrive.	Leave.
Grand Rapids and Northern Michigan	7:00 am	† 1:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	†12:00 n'n	† 6:55 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:40 pm	*10:55 pm
Pere Marquette Special, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey & Harbor Springs	† 1:25 pm	† 7:22 am
Grand Rapids Night Express	† 11:25 pm	† 7:45 am

Parlor and cafe cars in all day trains. Sleeping car, Chicago to Traverse City and Harbor Springs, Mich. Special Sleeping car to Grand Rapids in Night Express.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys. Depot, La Salle-st. Station, Van Buren and Le Salle-sts., and 21st-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

Day express	Leave.	Arrive.
Buffalo, Albany & New York	* 8:00 am	† 7:20 am
Buffalo and Chicago Special		† 7:20 am
New England Special	*10:30 am	
Twentieth Century Limited	* 2:30 pm	*10:45 am
Buffalo & Pittsburg Express		*11:45 am
Buffalo and Rochester	* 3:45 pm	* 11:00 am
Buffalo and the East	* 3:00 pm	* 8:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 8:00 pm
Gilbert Accommodation	* 5:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Toledo, Cleveland & the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus		
and New York	*10:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Buffalo and Boston	* 3:00 am	

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM—DEARBORN station. Phone Har. 755. City Ticket Office, cor. Clark-st. and Jackson-blvd. Phone Har. 1797.

All trains run by Central Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Philadelphia	*11:00 am	* 9:30 pm
via Niagara Falls, the Grand	* 3:02 pm	*2:00 pm
Trunk Pacific Express	*10:30 pm	*9:10 pm
Toronto, Montreal, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:42 am
Boston, Nia. Falls, Buffalo	*10:30 pm	*9:10 pm
Detroit and Mt. Clemens	*10:05 am	* 7:42 am
	*10:30 pm	*9:10 pm
Saginaw and Bay City	*11:05 am	* 7:42 am
	*10:30 pm	*9:10 pm
Local, Michigan stations	* 8:25 am	* 3:18 pm
Local, Cemeteries and Harvey	*12:02 pm	* 3:18 pm
Local, Valparaiso	* 4:05 pm	*9:20 am

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st. and principal hotels. Sleeping car service.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:35 pm
Indianapolis, Cincinnati	*12:00 n'n	* 7:25 pm
Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	*12:00 n'n	* 6:40 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:25 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	* 6:00 pm	* 7:25 am
French Lick and W. Baden Spgs.	* 8:30 am	* 6:35 pm
French Lick and Hot Springs	*10:30 pm	
French Lick & W. Baden Spgs.	12:00 n'n	
French Lick & W. Baden Spgs.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STATION, 12th-st. and Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 63d-sts. Ticket offices, 238 Clark and Auditorium. Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*2:30 pm
Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:20 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:40 pm	*8:40 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:10 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:10 am

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Friday, June 30, 1905:

LAKE VIEW.

Buena-av., 100 w of Halsted-st., s f, 75x119, June 23 [S. T. Cooper to Harry C. George-st., 250 s of Clybourn-av., s f, 50x100, m. or l., June 27 [W. C. Barchard to W. Siebenthaler] ..... $ 9,375

Paulina-st., 175 e of Dunning, e f, 50x175, June 27 [P. Drost to L. Dersinske] 2,000

Racine-av., No. 605, 25x124, June 26 [M. Minninger to Henry Keseller] 4,500

JEFFERSON.

40th-av., 100 n of Warwick, e f, 50x127, June 28 [Elizabeth Glave to Geo. W. Kirkby] 1

44th-av., 209 s of Dickens, e f, 50x125, June 26 [O. Trogisch to C. F. W. Schroeder] 2,500

Monticello-av., 300 e of Waveland, e f, 50x125, Nov. 7, 1904 [W. W. Wilcox to W. H. Lenhardt] 3,250

Warwick-av., 177 w of N. 40th, s f, 50x125, June 28 [Elizabeth Glave to Mollie L. Taylor] 1

NORTH CHICAGO.

Coblentz-st., 116 e of Leavitt, n f, 120x100, June 8 [Est. of G. W. Newcomb to John J. Medvid] 1,500

Scott-av., 200 s of N. 58th, e f, 10.67x118, mcumb. $3,000, June 19 [Mary Noble Hawkes to Alice A. Roland] 8,000

Emerson-st., 273 s of 52d, w f, 24x125, June 10, June 28 [L. Webster to Thos. Rudd] 1,500

Wilmot-st., No. 212, 24x100, June 15 [E. Blashek to Antoni Wlaniaski] 4,000

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Auburn-st., 48 s of 32d, e f, 24½x99¾, June 21 [E. Werner to K. J. Filipowicz] 1,400

Clark-st., S. No. 276, 24½x105, June 27 [Henriette Bethheimer et al. to John P. Wilson] 50,000

Fox-st., 96 s of 32d, e f, 24x124, June 22 [G. Fellmann to Pauline Boldrini] 1,400

Indiana-av., 143 n of 37th-st., w f, 26x125, mcumb. $2,500, May 27 [A. Dubach to Martin W. Mody] 4,100

Parnell-av., 173 s of 29th-st., e f, 25x124, May 22 [S. A. Byrne to Frank Nemeta] 2,800

State-st., No. 3903, 18¾x100, mcumb. $30,000, May 26 [Mary Kase to Anna Bolek] 20,000

Same prop., and frame house, May 26 [Frank Kowalewcvitch to Anna Bolock] 20,000

Same prop. and incumb., June 29 [Anna Bolek to Joseph M. and Victor Nelson] 80,000

Van Buren-st., s w cor Sherman, n f, 58¾x125, subject to an incumb. of $100,000, grantee assumes and agrees to pay, June 29 [Chas. Chapin to Charles A. Chapin] 1

Wallace-av., 36 s of 26th-st., w f, 68x190, incumb. $18,000 [Joseph S. Meyer to Anna E. Fitzgerald] 20,000

Wabash-av., 100 and 200, 40x122, Mrs. Marie B. Schutter of Milwaukee, Wis., has leased the foregoing premises to S. Karpen & Bros. for a term of 99 years from May 1, 1905, at an annual rental of $3,800 during term.

HYDE PARK.

Cornell-av., 162½ n of 134th-st., e f, 275x125 1-3, Fred. S. [Catherine Sieling to Mamie and Margaret C. Sieling] 1

Central-av., 150 s of 70th-st., e f, 50x125, June 27 [J. Nolan to Frances L. Gilson] 1,500

55th-st., n e cor Buffalo-av., s f, 50x135, June 21 [Christ Jensin to Alfred Hero] 8,000

Ellis-av., 291 s of 63d-st., e f, 25x124, June 28 [M. Frederick to Maggie M. Tracy] 5,100

Ellis-av., n e cor 41st-st., w f, 46.9x104, mcumb. $13,000, June 15 [George Beidler to the trustees of estate of Leopold Mayer] 1

Erie-av., 74 n of 132d-st., e f, 50x125, Feb. 9 [Catherine Sieling to Mamie and Margaret C. Sieling] 1

46th-pl., 171 w of Vincennes-av., s f, 20x124, June 17 [J. A. Innes to Edith I. Mabey] 1

Greenwood-av., n w cor 54th-st., e f, 88x78, mcumb. $15,000, June 21 [Emmet K. Cushing of Highland Park to Samuel K. Kirby] 50,000

Greenwood-av., 108 s of 46th-st., e f, 40x200, June 24 [Lucy E. Williams to Isabel H. Wyman] 25,000

Jackson-av., 168 n of 60th-st., s f, 50x125, June 28 [S. H. Kirby to Emma Candler] 10,000

Kimbark-av., 100 s of 52d-st., w f, 25x129, June 26 [Nathan Friend to Lucile Lane] 10,000

Langley-av., 248 s of 48th-st., w f, 83x119, May 27 [Bruce C. Payne to Fannie M. Walton] 12,500

Oakenwald-av., 270 n of 44th-pl., e f, 105x140, June 24 [Isabel H. Wyman to Lucy E. Williams] 10,000

70th-av., 64 w of Railroad-av., n f, 47½x114, June 22 [Nathaniel L. Marrs to Martin L. and C. Erickson] 1,000

Stony Island-av., 82 s of 72d-st., w f, 25x111, June 29 [P. J. Johnson et al., by M. in C. to H. T. Kersten] 2,500

Superior-av., 24 n of 84th-st., w f, 24x124, April 13 [F. Pinewski to Michael Wieczorkowski] 1,925

CALUMET.

Washington Heights, lot 9 of lots 1 and 2, block 3, June 27 [H. C. Zuttermeister to C. E. B. Johnson] 4,000

LAKE.

Ashland-av., s w cor 58th-st., e f, 47x121, June 6 [Hattie P. Christensen to Magdalena Junk] 2,000

Elizabeth-st., 198 n of 58th, w f, 25x124, June 28 [F. E. Graves to Margaret Kelroy] 1,400

6th-av., 209 n of 59th-st., w f, 20x121, incumbrance $450, May 6 [Margaretha Michels to Thomas and Frances Caraway] 1,000

Halsted-st., 273 s of 52d, w f, 23x125, June 22 [Mary Nevins to Mary Gernen] 2,000

Lowell-av., 330 n of 80th, w f, 25.12½x124, June 6 [J. U. Borden to Reider Schooyveld] 1,500

WEST CHICAGO.

Austin-av., 24 w of Robey-st., s f, 48x99, June 14 [M. H. Finlen to Ernest W. Schreiber] 1,950

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Central Park-av., 121 s of 26th-st., w f, 37½x125, June 8 [A. V. Rezak to Marie Halsky] 3,000

Colorado-av., 50 e of Central Park, n w f, 75x160, incumb. $2,200, June 22 [E. A. Basener to Asa H. Waldron] 1

40th-st., 175 s of 18th-st., e f, 37½x125¾, June 29 [A. Otto to Katerina Kulha] 4,200

Fullerton-av., 400 e of Catalpa-ct., n f, 50x122, May 19 [Peter M. Foulsent to Olaf C. Olsen] 2,000

Huron-st., w cor Noble, s f, 84x125, June 28 [John F. Jarnecke et al., by M. in C. to Hannah A. Becker] 25,000

Liberty-st., 225 e of Union, e f, 25x73, June 26 [J. Hajeck to Marie Secker] 1

Same prop., June 28 [M. Steker to Antonie Hajeck] 5

Millard-av., 216 s of Douglas-blvd., e f, 25x124.8, June 2 [Josse Van Caspenhoult to John Krejci] 1,000

Noble-st., 100 s of Blackhawk, e f, 24x124, June 28 [H. Dinet to Herman Mishkowsky] 3,500

Ohio-st., n w cor Noble, s f, 20x125, June 28 [M. J. Lester to Uritzka P. Brunn] 5,000

Spaulding-av., 90 n of 21st-st., w f, 30x125, incumb. $1,700, June 24 [W. C. Rigby to Mary A. D. Wells] 2,650

Spaulding-av., 33 n of 27th-st., e f, 25x125, May 29 [L. Cirka to E. Pietenka] 2,815

Townsend-st., 30 ft. 10 in. S. 9 rec 13, T 39, R 13, description incomplete, Sept. 29, 1904 [Rosalie Butler to Daisy A. Strider] .....

Trumbull-av., 125 s of 21st-st., e f, 24x122, June 28 [F. E. Dandelin to John J. Spadafora] 5,100

Turner-av., 25 n of 19th-st., w f, 25x125, incumb. $2,500, June 29 [Fr. H. Brown to Denis Laughlin] 6,500

12th-st., 146 e of S. 41st-av., s f, 24x125, June 27 [Maria Anna Bader to David Becker] 7,000

21st-pl., 150 w of Leavitt-st., s f, 25x125, June 27 [W. Vesely to Frank Kasina] 7,800

22d-pl., 357 e of Douglas-blvd., s f, 24x124, June 28 [Edward Nagel to Karel and Barbara Pacovsky] 4,750

Washtenaw-av., 1 pt. Armitage-av. and Cortland-st., s f, 25x128, incumb. $3,200, June 27 [Olaf C. Olsen to Peter M. Poulsen] 1,900

Woodland-av., 25 e of Fulton-st., s f, 25x125, June 28 [L. G. Kirkland to Charles Winograd] .....

Wood-st., 5, 206 and 210, 26x120, June 15 [A. M. Menard et al., by M. in C., to Frederick Freilinghuysen] 2,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the building department:

Emil Bela, 1¼ story frame cottage, 8562 Kerfoot-av. ..... $ 2,250

Adam Musihanson, 1 story frame cottage, 6128 May-st. 900

Ried Riesla, 2 story frame flats, 1221 Turner-av. 3,800

W. C. Herbert, 2 story frame flats, 2012 Gladys-av. 3,300

Joseph Berger, 2 story brick stores and flats, 4845 Ashland-av. 6,000

M. Jacobs, 2 story brick front add., 2507 Thirty-seventh-pl. 7,000

Richard J. Ton, 1 story frame cottage, 1008 Lawrence-av. 1,000

Richard J. Ton, 1 story frame cottage, 1170 Lafayette-av. 1,200

T. Sorensen, 1 story frame cottage, 11266 Center-av. 1,200

James Manning, 2 story brick residence, 7152 Rhodes-av. 5,500

H. P. Kelder, two 1 story frame cottages, 906-12 W. 104th-st. 2,000

John Zaeh, 1¼ story frame cottage, 2956 W. 54th-st. 700

Andrew Christensen, two 2 story frame residences, 201-103 N. 52d-av. 3,500

A. W. Dickinson, 1 story frame cottage, 1562 Hutchinson-st. 1,100

Grayland Congregational church, 1 story frame church, 2270 N. 48th-st. 1,200

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, June 30.—Money was in good mouth and demand in the market today. Discounts were lower in anticipation of easy money and on the recovery of French exchange. Business on the stock exchange was dependent by the disturbance at Odessa. Two small failures and the reported difficulties of an outside broker weakened Kaffirs. Consols were dull. Americans opened weak on New York selling, but recovered a fraction. Some realizations caused a temporary depression, but prices rallied and closed firm. Russians were weak and Japanese were unsettled. Imperial Japanese 6s of 1904 were quoted at 108.

BERLIN, June 30.—On the boerse Russians fell at the opening 1 per cent and became still weaker later. The general tendency of the market was weak.

PARIS, June 30.—Prices on the bourse today opened weak on the alarming advices from Odessa and at the close were heavy. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 86.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 509. The private rate of discount was 2 per cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

	Thursday.	Friday.	Thursday's N. Y. equiv.
	4 p. m.	4 p. m.	closed.
Atchison	86¾	85	83
Do pfd	106	104½	104¾
Baltimore & Ohio	115¾	115¾	115¾
Canadian Pacific	155½	154½	154½
Chesapeake & Ohio	54¾	54½	52¾
Chicago Great Western	20¾	19¾	19¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	176¾	176¾	176¾
Erie	45¾	44¾	45¾
Do 1st pfd	83¾	83	81
Do 2d pfd	71¾	69½	69½
Illinois Central	171	170	170¾
Louisville & Nashville	155¾	153¾	149
M., K. & T.	30¾	30¾	29¾
New York Central	146¾	145¾	145¾
Norfolk & Western	87¾	86¾	84¾
Ontario & Western	53¾	54¾	53¾
Pennsylvania	141¾	141¾	140¾
Reading	51¾	51	50¼
Do 1st pfd	87	87	87¾
Do 2d pfd	80¾	80¾	80¾
Southern Railway	33¾	32	32
Do pfd	99¾	99¾	97¼
Southern Pacific	66¾	65¾	64
Union Pacific	129¾	129¾	127¾
Do pfd	101¾	100	97¾
U. S. Steel	32¾	31¾	29¾
Do pfd	103¾	103¾	98¾
Wabash	20¾	20¾	19¾
Do pfd	42¾	41¾	40¾

Consols, 89¾, New York equivalent, 90 1-16.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Wheat—Receipts, 6,000 bu; spot, firm; last prices showed 1⅝@1⅜c net advance; July closed, 89⅝c; September closed, 89¾c; December closed, 90¾c.

Corn—Receipts, 4,300 bu; exports, 95,940 bu; spot, firm. Option market was without transactions, closing nominally ¼c to ⅜c net higher; July closed, 61¼c; September closed, 61c.

Oats—Receipts, 15,000 bu; exports, 12,565 bu; spot steady; mixed, 26@32 lbs, 30@36½c; natural white, 30@32 lbs, 37@38c.

Cotton seed oil—Steady; prime yellow, 28¼@28½c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c, firm.

Quotations on Cotton.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 25 points higher; middling uplands, 10.15; middling gulf, 10.40; sales, none. Futures opened strong and closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
July	9.35	9.75	9.33	9.67	9.26
August	9.45	9.71	9.38	9.70	9.32
September	9.50	9.74	9.43	9.74	9.40
October	9.60	9.80	9.52	9.80	9.46
November	9.65	9.85	9.60	9.83	9.50
December	9.70	9.89	9.62	9.88	9.56

Quotations on Coffee.

Coffee—Spot, Rio steady; mild dull. Futures opened steady, at unchanged prices, closing steady, net unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales, 7,750 bags.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
July	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.35	6.35
September	6.55	6.60	6.55	6.55	6.55
October	6.60	6.65	6.60	6.60	6.60
December	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.85	6.80
January	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.90	6.85

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices 2 points higher; American middling fair, 5.84d; good middling, 5.52d; middling, 5.36d; low middling, 5.18d; good ordinary, 5d; ordinary, 4.84d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Futures opened quiet and closed steady.

Western Grain Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—Close: Wheat—Lower; July 83½@83¾c; September, 80¾c; December, 81c; cash No. 2 hard, 96c@$1.00; No. 3, 89@96c; No. 2 red, 91@93c. Corn—Higher; July, 50c; September, 48¾@48¼c; cash No. 2 mixed, 53¼@53½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 32½c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 30.—Close: Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 northern, $1.11⅜; on track, No. 1 northern, $1.11⅜; September, new, 80c; September, old, 95¾c. Flax—To arrive and on track, $1.48. Oats—To arrive and on track, 32¾c. Rye—On track, 72c. Barley—39¼@41c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30.—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 northern, $1.14; No. 2 northern, $1.07@1.11⅛. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 82c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 52c. Oats—Firm; standard, 33¼@34c. Corn—Firm; No. 3, 55½@56½c; September, 54¾c asked. Puts, 54½c; calls, 55¼c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 30.—Wheat—July closed $1.08¾; September, 95¾c; December, 91¼c; No. 1 hard, $1.13¾. Flax—Unchanged; fair demand. Close was $1.46¾. Bran—In bulk, $12.75; shorts, in bulk, $13.00@13.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 93c; track, 93@94¼c, new. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 54½c; track, 55½c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 31½c; track, 32½c.

PEORIA, Ill., June 30.—Cash corn—Higher; No. 3 yellow, 55¼c; No. 3, 55¼c; No. 4, 54½c; no grade, 53c. Oats—Firm; No. 3 white, 32¾c; No. 4, 31c.

TOLEDO, O., June 30.—Cloverseed—Cash, $7.40; October, $5.80. Prime alsike, $7.40. Prime timothy, $1.55.

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Wheat—Spot, nominal; futures, firm; July, 6s 11¼d; September, 6s 10¾d; December, 6s 10¼d. Corn—Spot, steady; American, mixed, 5s 1d; futures, dull; July, 4s 9¼d; September, 4s 8¼d.

Naval Stores.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Resin dull. Turpentine weak, 60@60½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 30.—Turpentine firm, 55¾@56c. Resin firm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 30.—Spirits turpentine firm. Resin steady, unchanged. Tar firm, $2.00 bid. Crude turpentine firm, $2.50, $4.25, and $4.75.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Petroleum quiet.

TOLEDO, O., June 30.—Oil—North Lima, 86c; South Lima and Indiana, 81c.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 30.—Credit balances, $1.27. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 112,542; average, 80,821; runs, 102,974; average, 72,546; shipments, Lima, 72,549; average, 61,632; runs, Lima, 76,251; average, 53,330.

RUST SCARE THIS TIME.

WET WEATHER IN NORTHWEST BULLS WHEAT PRICES.

Rains During the Session, Damage Claims, and Buying Orders Start Another Sharp Advance, Most of Which Is Held in Spite of Heavy Profit Taking—Country Selling New Wheat at July Price—Little Change in Corn and Oats.

If there is not one thing to bull wheat there is another, and from various causes prices are still advancing daily and holding their gains. Yesterday the excitement of the day before over the riot in Odessa and fears of a revolution in Russia was calmed by the comparative indifference of foreign markets, reports that Odessa was still offering wheat for shipment, and a sarcastic suggestion from London that traders in this country were unduly sensitive. Prices reacted a little early on advices of this kind and in spite of rains in Kansas, which were bound to interfere with winter wheat harvest.

But there were predictions of showers for the northwest and before the session was far advanced private wires from Minneapolis were being kept hot with reports that it was raining in Minnesota, that it looked as though the rains were extending west, and would continue all day, and that more reports of damage by black rust and of wheat turning yellow from excessive rains were coming in. Between damage complaints the wires also carried buying orders, showing the northwestern traders were disposed to take their bad crop news in earnest. There was another sharp advance of 2c from the low point of the opening, and it took extremely heavy profit taking in the last half hour for some of the northwestern and local longs to force a slight reaction of ½c from top figures, the market closing 1¼c to 1½c higher for the day. July touched 94c and closed at 93⅝c. September, the most active delivery, sold from 88¾c to 90¼c, and after a reaction to 89¼c sold over 90c again on a big general demand, but closed at 89¾c sellers.

Northwest Markets Strong.

Northwestern markets were stronger than this, September 2¾c higher at both Minneapolis and Duluth. There were some claims from the northwest from elevator people that talk of damage was exaggerated and there was still the possibility of a good big crop with favorable weather for the rest of the season. But speculative temper was still extremely sensitive to bad crop news, because of last year's experience and the fact that there is no weight of actual stocks pressing on the market anywhere made it an easy matter to hold gains once secured.

As a result of increasing movement of new wheat in the southwest primary receipts exceeded last year's figures, 991,000 bu, compared with 262,000 bu. As a result of the rains in Kansas, a full of three inches or more reported at one or two points not shown on the official map, offerings of new wheat to arrive were moderate in spite of the high prices paid. There was a sale of No. 2 red at a Missouri station at 80c, however, and 50,000 bu No. 2 red was bought for shipment to this market by July 15 at July price. Previous purchases had been at premiums over July. Local cash prices were unchanged, sales 55,000 bu. Argentine shipments were 2,896,000 bu for the week. Liverpool prices were ½d to ¾d higher, Paris ⅝c to 1c higher.

There was a big general trade. Armour was again a large buyer of July, selling September against it on hard spots. There was some commission and local selling early, some profit taking apparently for northwestern holders, but when the news from that section turned bullish northwestern houses turned buyers. On the extreme advance there was prodigious profit taking, Love selling fully 1,000,000 bu September around 80¾c. In spite of this selling there was another bulge to 90c, where Kneeland sold a line. Pringle-Fitch-Rankin were also good sellers. Logan-Bryan, Bartlett-Frazier, Shearson-Hammill, Daggett, and Watson brokers were buyers on the upturn, and local traders generally were bullish.

Corn Closes at the Top.

Corn opened a fraction lower with wheat and on the lower cables, but there was little pressure on the market either from speculators or from the cash side of the floor and continued buying by the local bulls finally resulted in a close at best prices, old July ⅝c higher at 56c and old September ⅛-¼c higher at 54⅜-54¾c. There was only a fair volume of trade, with the leading selling by the Bartlett-Patten house and the pit crowd inclined to follow their lead, but having to cover on a rally at the close. Receivers called acceptances light on the lower bids. Cash prices were steady to ¼c higher, but shipping demand was quiet, with sales 155,000 bu to domestic buyers and 8,000 bu for direct export. The seaboard reported export sales of 64,000 bu, clearances for the day, 148,000 bu, and for the week 1,266,000 bu. Local receipts were 603 cars and 577 cars are estimated for today. Liverpool closed with a loss of ½-⅝d. Buying of old July was led by Pringle and there was buying also by Hately and Ash, who sold old September and new July at the same time for Merritt. Comstock was a good buyer of old September practically all day. The chief offerings of old July came from Bartlett-Frazier.

Oats Advance Stopped.

In oats there was a fair general trade, with prices covering a range of ¼-⅝c and closing steady for September and ½c lower for July, the former at 31⅜c. At best prices were ¼-⅜d over Thursday's close. The Russian news, a firm cash market, and better shipping demand were early helps. Prices on the sample tables were steady to ½c higher, with sales to the east 205,000 bu. There were receipts of 101 cars and 109 are estimated for today. Clearances at the seaboard were 15,000 bu and export sales were 50,000 bu. Northern Grain Co., Lake, Ware-Leland, Broseeau, and McReynolds were buyers, the latter selling late in the day, and there was selling by Pringle and Pacaud also.

July Ribs Are Weak.

The greater portion of the provision trade was in ribs and was mainly changing, which resulted in a widening of the carrying charge of about 10c. The selling of July and buying of September ribs was led by Cudahy brokers, with the packers taking the July. In lard also the July was relatively weaker on scattered changing. At the close pork was 5c lower, lard 2½c lower to 2½c higher, and ribs 5@7½c lower to 2½@5c higher. Local hog receipts were 31,000 head, and 17,000 are estimated for today. Prices at the yards were 5c lower. At the western packing points receipts were 87,900 hogs, against 61,400 last week and 52,100 last year. Liverpool quoted hams 6d higher.

Rye, Barley, and Seeds.

Rye was ½c to 1½c higher. July was 66½c bid and September 65c bid; No. 2 car lots sold at 78@80c. Receipts one car.

Barley was steady to firm; malting grades, 43@50c; feed, 40@48c, and screenings, 30@42c. Receipts were 15 cars.

Flaxseed ruled steady and without trading. No. 1 northwestern was $1.43 and No. 1 $1.25. Receipts were nothing here, 7 cars at Minneapolis, and 6 cars at Duluth.

Timothy seed ruled firm. June was quoted at $3.25, September was $3.45, and March sold at $3.70. Country lots ranged from $2.25 @3.80. June clover seed was active.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	June 30.	Closing— June 29.
July	91¾-2¾	94	91¾	93¾	92¾
Sept.	88⅝-¾	90¾	88¼	89⅝-¾	88¼
Dec.	88-7⅛	89⅝-90	87⅛	89¼	87⅛-⅜
		CORN.			
†July	55¼-⅜	56	55¼	56	55⅜
†July	54⅝-⅞	55¾-⅞	54⅜	55⅝-¾	55⅛
†Sept.	54¼-⅜	54⅝-¾	54⅛	54⅝-¾	54⅜
*Sept.	54¼-⅜	54⅝-¾	54	54⅝-¾	54⅜
*Dec.	51¾	51⅞	50⅞	51⅝	51-¼
†Dec.	49⅞	49¾-⅞	48⅞	49¾	49¼
May	48-48¾	49	48¾	48¾	49

†Old. *New.

		OATS.			
July	32⅝-¾	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	32⅛
Sept.	31⅛-¼	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛
Dec.	32	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	31⅞
May	33⅝	34	33⅝	33¾	33⅝
		MESS PORK.			
July	12.62½	12.67½	12.60	12.62½	12.67½
Sept.	12.65	13.02½	12.95	12.95	13.00
		LARD.			
July	7.27½	7.27½	7.22	7.27½	7.20
Sept.	7.45	7.47½	7.45	7.47½	7.47½
		SHORT RIBS.			
July	7.75	7.75	7.67½	7.70	7.77½
Sept.	7.92½	7.97½	7.92½	7.97½	7.92½
Oct.	7.97½	8.00	7.97½	8.00	7.97½

Price Range Elsewhere.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing— Jn. 30.	Jn. 29.
New York—					
July wheat	97⅛	98⅝	96⅝	96

...NEY BREAKS ITS RECORD

...PETITION OF LOCAL BANKS LEADS TO NEW LOW RATE.

...Companies in Chicago Loan at ... Per Cent on Call and Three ...ths' Time—New York Stock Ex...nge Collateral the Security for ... Notes—Clearings for June ... an Increase—Sale of Tunnel ...nds at 50.

...new low record for interest rates in Chi...has been made in the last few days ...Chicago trust companies loaned money ...on three months' time and on call at 3 ...cent. In 1895-'6, when business was de...ed by the aftermath of the 1893 panic ...the free silver campaign, money was ...ngly easy in Chicago, there being no ...d. But a banker whose experience ...ar back of 1895 said yesterday he did ...recall interest rates at any time touch...1 per cent.

...loans which have been made at the ...cent figure have been on New York ...exchange collateral. Ordinarily on ...stock exchange collateral nothing ...than a 4 per cent rate might be ex...though one borrower was of the ...that by offering the best stocks on ...exchange as security he could at ...get money at 3½ per cent.

Competition Among Banks.

...back of this record breaking low rate ...ney is a story aside from supply and ...d. The cheapness at this time is due ...competition among banks for business that ...ist high universal in the United States. ...desire to grow and pass competitors has ...competing institutions first to offer a ...ively high rate of interest on deposits, ...secondly, to lend at a relatively low ...in order to employ the funds secured ...expensive terms. The net result is that ...owers and depositors profit by the situa...while bank stockholders find profits of ...institution reduced. The strong desire ...new business by a few banks forces others ...make concessions in self-protection.

New York Worst Offender.

...York is the worst offender in this ...icular competition. A representative of ...New York trust company was in Chicago ...terday soliciting bank balances for his ...stitution and offering to pay 2½ per cent. ...ney until the last few days has been lend...on Wall street on call at 2 to 2½ per cent, ...time loans have been readily nego...at 3. The eastern bank was willing ...pay 2½ per cent for money which, if it ...se to put it out on call, might not be ...to realize more than 2 per cent. This ...an extreme illustration, but yet a fact. ...that this institution is doing is a common ...tice. The competition leads to sending ...ents throughout the country to secure ...ak deposits and in the city to the soliciting, ...ersonally, of patronage.

...is becoming customary for bank officers ...call up borrowers by telephone and ask ...em if they cannot "use a little money." ...he borrower thus become sought after, ...the solicitude expressed for his business ...ads him to ask for the lowest possible rate. ...prospective depositor with $500,000 will, ...the other hand, shop for high interest, ...deposits have recently been taken by ...e of the banks on which 3¼ per cent in...est is paid.

Clearings for June.

...bank clearings for June show an in...e of 13.3 per cent. For the first six ...ths of the calendar year the increase over ...ame period last year is $536,968,556, or 11.2 per cent. The ...ances for the month ran a little better than ...The figures follow:

	1905.	1904.	Inc.	Pct.
$	814,137,382	$ 729,587,789	$ 84,549,593	11.6
	741,947,694	670,190,800	71,456,894	10.7
	965,646,338	794,550,216	170,162	15.3
	802,629,078	751,240,326	51,388,752	6.8
	838,603,280	707,906,215	130,638,074	18.4
	830,267,582	732,341,501	97,926,081	13.3
	$4,892,790,558	$4,355,822,002	$536,968,556	11.2

United States Steel-Republic Iron.

...w York has a report that John W. Gates ...t the head of the syndicate which has ...chased the Ashland Steel properties of ...and, Ky., and Ironton, O., and that the ...interests are negotiating to obtain con...of the Pittsburg Steel company, with a ...of merging the various concerns with ...Republic Iron and Steel company. When ...Gates was asked as to the reports he ...ed: "I have nothing to say." ...terday, however, announcement was ...e that the United States Steel corpora...had made a contract with the Pittsburg ...l company whereby the former will fur...the Pittsburg company with 1,000,000 ...of steel billets, to be delivered at the ...of 16,000 to 17,000 tons per month for a ...of five years. The contract involves an ...nditure of from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 ...is regarded as being the largest transa...ever made in the steel industry. ...months ago the Republic Iron and ...l company got an important contract ...the Pittsburg company away from the ...ited States Steel corporation. It would ...k as if the Pittsburg had returned again ...its former business friend.

Bank Statement Forecast.

...wn movements of money indicate the ...ork banks have gained from the in...$7,700 and lost to the subtreasury ...making a net loss by the banks of ...

...debit balance of the subtreasury ...ding house will reduce the net loss ...ms to nominal proportions.

General Rubber Company.

...neral Rubber company, organized ...United States Rubber company, has ...ed its financial arrangements. The ...consists of $3,000,000 in stock fully ...$3,000,000 4½ per cent ten year ...nds, making a total capital of ...

...go and Oak Park "L."

...ed annual meeting of the Chi...k Park elevated railroad was ...ain adjourned until Oct. 2.

...Railway Earnings.

ERIE.

	Earnings.	Increase.
...ber	$ 4,135,108	$266,078
...pen. and taxes	2,815,894	450,055
	1,319,214	*183,977

...d in the expenses is one-twelfth of the ...axes of the year.

July 1—		
...ber	41,396,864	288,335
...pen. and taxes	30,504,933	23,600
	10,891,931	264,735

NORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN.

...ber	245,663	*4,010
...pen. and taxes	159,091	39,453
	86,572	*43,463
July 1—		
...ber	2,488,709	87,429
...pen. and taxes	1,617,078	178,595
	868,631	*91,166

*Decrease.

Dividends Declared.

The United States Cast Iron Pipe and ...dry company has declared a dividend ...1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable ...25. Books close July 5 and reopen July ...This dividend was declared for the pur...of giving the preferred stock the full ...per cent dividends for the fiscal year ...at May 31.

...Des Moines and Fort Dodge railroad ...pany has declared the annual dividend ...3 per cent on its preferred stock, pay...Aug. 1. Books close July 20 and re...Aug. 2.

New York Curb Transactions.

	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
...Can pfd	200	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
...W. Disp. pfd	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
...C. Copper	700	6	6¼	6	6¼
...Lea., w. i.	97	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾
...De pfd	250	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼
...Subway	300	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾
...N. Copper	1,000	23	23	22¾	23
...Copper	8,500	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼
...Marine pfd.	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
...erboro	800	201¼	201¼	200½	200½
...ay Co	53	33¼	33¼	33½	33½
...Co	100	72	72	71	71
...Beer	400	165¼	166	165¼	165½
...Elev	450	54¾	60	54¾	60
...Co	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
...1st pfd., w.i	800	90	90	90	90
...dard Oil	6	615	615	610	610
...Copper	1,100	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
BONDS.					
...000 AM W Pap 5s		80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾
...000 Cent Lea 5s, w. i.		99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾

...And int.

Closing Bid and Asked Prices.

	Bid.	Asked.
...erican Can	11¼	11¾
...erican Writing Paper	1	1¼
...ay State Gas	3-16	¼
...erican Tobacco	270	280
...pressed Air	¼	¾
...tegric Boat	30	35
...Boat pfd	70	75
...ctric Fireless	¼	¾
...ctric Vehicle	15	17
...Do pfd	70	72
...ana Tobacco	27	27
...Do pfd	32	50

...as you can. Buy your stock ... drafts or money orders to T... Secretary. Address

...y, Cherryvale, Kans.

...Bank

...roe Sts.

...ed custom this ...uly 1st on all ...or before July 10th. ...ded Semi-Annually.

...days, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; ... to 8 p. m.

...SAVINGS DEPT.

...FER ...0 ...LLINOIS, ...4's. ...n below. Interest pay... Denomination, $500. ...NT. ...$436,543,213 4,272,500 ...less than one per cent of ...

...nuary 1, 1918 ...nuary 1, 1916 ...nuary 1, 1917 ...nuary 1, 1918 ...nuary 1, 1919 ...nuary 1, 1921 ...nuary 1, 1924

...ne hundred and twenty ...nt furnished on request.

...COMPANY ...reet

BOSTON

...est 1905 ... Chicago

...at $6.50@7.00, and oat straw at $ ...es on track: Tangled rye, $9.00.

BOSTON MONEY MARK...

Mass., June 30.—(Special.)—The ... continued to experience its proso... Steel shares were heavy. United ... dend at 106, off 1¾. American Woo... ¾, and Boston Consolidated ¼ hig... are quiet, but firm. Buying orders ... Tamarack; Shannon and Mohawk ... 3@3¾ per cent; time loans, ... per cent; time loans, mercantile p... cent; clearing house loans, 3 per c...

	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
...ion.	188	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼
	824	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¾
	10	128½	128½	128½	128½
	50	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
	10	645	645	645	645
	1,250	69	69	68	68¼
	50	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
	84	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
	10	6	6	6	6
	547	23	23	22	22
	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
	50	57	57¼	57	57¼
	150	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
	48	50	50	49	49
	10	92	92	92	92
	200	22¾	23	22¾	23
	200	60	60	60	60
	80	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
	60	116	117	116	117
	423	4	4	4	4
	150	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
	60	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
	270	20¾	20¾	20	20
	1,968	50	50	50	50
	10	90	90	90	90
	184	43¾	45¾	43¾	45¾
	225	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
	75	90	90	90	90
	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
	20	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼
	20	26	26	26	26
	5	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
	25	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
	105	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
	30	180¾	181	180¾	181
	33	108	108	108	108
	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
	60	31	31	31	31
	65	62¼	63	62¼	63
	1	177½	177½	177½	177½
	10	29	29	29	29
	131	140¾	140¾	140	140
	10	117½	117½	117½	117½
	2	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
		1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

...T JULY

...uilt. Authorized capi... the company as stated ...ry and over ninety ... allment contracts which ... r close to six hundred ... ght hundred thousand ... sury and will be sold f... nal oil lands and pipe... y man can safely figure ... per share in the next fo... saving of freights in ...

...as you can. Buy your stock ... drafts or money orders to T... Secretary. Address

...y, Cherryvale, Kans.

	Bid.	Asked.
Interl. Mercantile Marine com	10¾	10¾
Manhattan Transit	⅞	1
Montreal & Boston	¾	⅞
N. Y. Electric Vehicle Trans.	1¾	2
Otis Elevator pfd	84	87
Pittsburg & Bessemer	33	38
Do pfd	68	70
Royal Baking Powder pfd	110	115
Standard Coupler	30	39
Do pfd	120	135
Tennessee Copper	25½	26
Bethlehem	29	31
Do pfd	14	16
Safety Car	200	210
Tonopah	13½	14
Jap. 4½s w. i.	87½	88

Foreign Exchange.

There was a fair inquiry for remittances yesterday with moderate offerings. The market closed steady and a shade lower. Actual sterling rates for bankers' 60 day bills were 4.8530@4.8540; demand, 4.8705@4.8715; cable transfers, 4.8740@4.8750; sight francs, 5.16¼ less 1-32@5.16¾; short marks, 95 3-16@95 5-16 plus 1-32.

Following are the posted rates of the principal drawers of foreign exchange:

Sterling	
Paris, francs	4.88
Berlin, reichsmarks	5.15
Amsterdam, florins	99⅝
Zurich, francs	99⅝
Genoa, lire	5.15⅝
Antwerp, francs	5.15⅝
Stockholm, kroners	5.15⅝
St. Petersburg, rubles	27
Vienna, kronen	20½

Approximate rates for demand drafts on the orient:

Hongkong	48¾
Manila	50
Shanghai	65¼
Yokohama	50
Singapore	50¼

Range of New York Exchange.

The appended table shows the range of New York exchange at Chicago for the month of June. The figures are compiled by W. G. Sturges. When two prices are given the first is the market before and the second the market after clearings. The figures:

Time.	Premium.	Time.	Premium.
1	@10c	16	Par@
2	No sales	17	5@15c
3	@10c	19	15@20c
5	Par@ 5c	20	20@
6	Par@	21	20@30c
7	Par@	22	@25c
8	Par@ 5c	23	@25c
9	Par@	24	@30c
10	Par@ 5c	26	20@30c
12	Par@	27	20@30c
13	Par@	28	30@35c
14	Par@	29	35@30c
15	Par@	30	@30c

Cast Iron Pipe Foundry.

The United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry company has issued the following balance sheet as of May 31, 1905:

ASSETS.

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Cost prop. plants	$24,085,110	$24,080,200	$ 4,150
Treas. stock cost	347,555	347,555	
Am. P. & F. Co. bonds	501,567	423,347	78,220
Cash	444,159	712,914	†268,755
Accounts and bills receivable	3,129,709	2,239,476	890,233
Matl. and supplies	2,052,164	1,649,353	402,811
Total	$30,560,264	$29,461,905	$1,098,359

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$12,500,000	$12,500,000	
Common stock	12,500,000	12,500,000	
A. P. & F. bonds	1,500,000	1,500,000	
Accounts payable	1,174,822	560,864	$ 613,958
Res. for improvts.	36,089	193,003	†156,913
Add'l. work'g cap.	2,297,439	1,565,600	731,170
P. & L. surplus	492,314	732,170	†239,856
Total	$30,560,264	$29,461,905	$1,098,359

†Decrease.

New York Stock Exchange.

In the course of publication an announcement made yesterday concerning the New York stock exchange became garbled.

The governing board has voted to keep the New York exchange open on Monday, July 3. The Chicago exchange will also be open on that day unless New York should by some chance alter its decision in the matter.

Sale of Tunnel 5s.

There was a sale yesterday on the local exchange of $2,000 West Chicago Street railroad tunnel 5s at 50. This is the price announced a short while ago in THE TRIBUNE at which the bonds were being offered. The sale ran from Spencer to Frank on the records. The actual purchaser and the actual seller were not disclosed. The price received reflects the growing hopelessness of the traction situation, and the especially poor esteem in which the securities turned out by C. T. Yerkes are being held. A 5 per cent first mortgage street railroad bond at 60 is rare.

Chicago consolidated bonds are more difficult to sell than the tunnel 5s. It is doubtful if a bid as good as 50 could be found for them.

Chicago Stocks.

Illinois Brick stock was freely sold on the local exchange yesterday and liquidation by the banks in that security is understood to be practically over. The total held by Chicago institutions as collateral for loans was between 5,000 and 6,000 shares. More than that amount has been disposed of in the last three days. The selling yesterday was again by Tracy & Co. Among the buyers were King, Hodenpyl & Co. and Granger Farwell & Co. There have been a good many orders in the market at a lower price than the stock has sold at. Presumably, if the liquidation is over, the price will advance.

Western Stone was also freely sold and the price dropped from 30 to 25½. The next stock which presumably will come on the market will be Chicago and Oak Park.

Chicago Subway held well, the price closing at 68¼, the high quotation of the day. The remainder of the market was steady.

The following were the sales on the Chicago stock exchange yesterday:

	Shares.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	150	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	310	68	68	68	68
Amer. Shipbuilding	75	53¾	54	53¾	54
Chicago Subway	977	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼
Chicago Telephone	50	134	134	134	134
Chi. Title and Trust	75	102	103	102	103
Diamond Match	110	134½	135	134½	134½
Illinois Brick	2,780	56¾	56¾	55¾	55¾
National Biscuit	7	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do pfd	28	117	117	117	117
National Carbon	320	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
Quaker Oats	150	84½	84½	84½	84½
Do pfd	50	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Street's Stable Car	90	28	28	28	28
Do pfd	65	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾
Swift & Co	5	107	107	107	107
U. S. Steel	50	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
United Box Bd. pfd	150	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
Western Stone	600	29¼	30	25¼	25¾

BONDS.

$ 1000 M. El. gold 4s	95	$25000 S. S. El. 4½s	103½
4000 N. W. El. 4s	94¼	2000 do	103¼
2000 do	94½	2000 W. C. Tun. 5s	60
3000 Ogden Gas	90		

CHICAGO EXCHANGE CLOSING.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Can	11¾	11¾	Met. L.	23¾	24¼
Do pfd	68	68½	Do pfd	65	66
Biscuit	61¾	62½	Met. L. 4s	94¾	95
Do pfd	117	117½	N. W. El.	21½	22½
Boxboard	1¾	1¾	Do pfd	63	64
Do pfd	9¾	10	Met. L. 4s	94¾	95
Carbon	65	65½	No. Chicago	62	65
Do pfd	117	118	Pneu. Tool	44½	47
Chi. City Ry	133	190	Quaker Oats	81	83
Chi. Subway	69	69¼	Do pfd	93¾	95
Dia. Match	129	130½	Swift's	107	107½
Edison	153	160	Title & Tr	102	104
K. R. & L.		42	Un. Trac.	6	7
Do pfd		86½	S. Side L.	94½	
K. C. Ls. bonds		100½	W. Chicago	42	45
Lake St.	5¼	4	Do con 5s		85

Clearings in Chicago yesterday were $32,233,717 and a week ago $32,022,783.

New York exchange sold yesterday in Chicago at 30c premium.

EGGS SELL UP ONE-HALF CENT.

The egg market ruled stronger yesterday, and prices for the best grades were ½c higher. Offerings were moderate and demand fair, confined principally to the fresh gathered fine eggs. Nearly all the business was to supply local consumptive wants. Potatoes were again weak and values suffered further declines of 2c. Strawberries in lighter offering and firmer. Vegetables as a rule were steady.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, extra fine, 80 per cent fresh	17½c	extras	20c
Do prime firsts	15½c	Firsts	18@19c
Do, at mark, general receipts, cases in...	12@13c	Seconds	16@17c
		Dairies, Cooley's	17c
Do, at mark, cases included	11c	Packing stock	14c
Southern stock	10@11c	Cheese, twins	9½c
Butter, creamery,		Do dairies	10¾c

FRUIT AND BERRIES.

Oranges box	$3.00@4.25	quarts	$4.00@4.50
Strawberries, 16 quarts	25c@$1.25	Apples, 1 bu	$1.00@2.25
Blackberries, 24 quarts	$1.00@2.00	Apples, bris	$1.00@4.50
Black raspberries, 24 quarts	75c@$2.25	Cherries, 24 quarts	90c@$1.10
Red raspberries, 24 quarts	50c@$1.50	Bananas, per bunch	50c@$1.75
Blueberries, 32		Lemons, boxes	$3.25@4.25
		Pineapples, cases	$2.00@2.50

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, bu	25c	Onions, sack	60@65c
Asparagus, one-third bu	75c@$1.25	Beans, hand picked	$1.75@1.78
Beets, 100 bunches	$1.75@2.00	Lettuce, heads, per tub	25@50c
Cabbage, new crates	50c@$1.50	Do leaf, case	15@20c
Celery, box	$1.00@2.50	Cucumbers, doz	20@40c
Green peas, bu	75c@$1.00	Rhubarb, bunch	8@10c
Green onions, bunch	8@10c	Tomatoes, per case	25@75c
Potatoes, bu	10@15c	Spinach, tub	25@35c
Do new, bu	40@48c	String beans, boxes	50c@$1.25

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live turkeys	14@15c	Live ducks	10@14c
Live chickens	11@11½c	Iced chickens	11@11½c
Spring	16@20c	Iced turkeys	16c
Live geese, per doz	$4.00@6.00	Iced ducks	11@15c

MELONS.

Gems, California, per case	$3.00@4.00	Watermelons, per car	$100.00@225.00
Georgia	$1.25@1.50		

VEAL.

50@90 lb wts	6@6½c	120@150 lbs	7½@8c
65@75 lb wts	6¼@7c	Fancy	8½c

CALL LOANS TAKE JUMP.

HIGHEST RATE OF YEAR IN NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Money Transactions Predominate 'Change Dealings and Other Deals Are Thrust Into the Background to Stay for Day, Causing Wide Range of Declines, Volume of Trade Shows Notable Shrinkage—Operators Believe In Easing Off of Money.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, June 30.—[Special.]—Money transactions predominated in the call loan market today on the New York stock exchange, while stocks were thrust into the background and came to a halt. Yesterday's premonitions of a scare in the call loan market was the occasion of much selling today, causing some wild declines. A dull resisting tendency followed. The volume of dealing showed notable shrinkage and trading finally came to a standstill. However the money market may have fluctuated, there is still a firm belief in the immediate easing off after the turn of the half year. This feature of the market touched the highest rate for the year, in advance of the close of 1904. The need for funds for July settlements is believed to hold a promise, however, of further hardening of the money market.

The harder tone of the money market resulted in the appearance of bankers' finance bills in the foreign exchange market, under which rates receded still further from the gold export point. The effect on the gold movement seems to be the only point of view from which Wall street regards the Russian internal situation with any apprehension. The semblance of civil war reported from Russian cities therefore was of little direct influence on the market.

The increase of deposits over a year ago of $246,315,724, and in loans of $273,966,749, is in line with the tendency disclosed by the controller's report on the national banks of the country. The decline in reserves in the case of the trust companies is even more striking than in the case of the national banks, the cash on hand being reduced by $4,537,870 and the cash on deposit with other institutions showing a shrinkage of $76,989,783.

The report of a contract for the supply of an enormous amount of steel billets by the United States Steel corporation to the Pittsburg Steel company did not save the United States Steel stocks from the prevailing heaviness.

With the recession in the call loan rate substantial recoveries were made, and the market closed steady with a small mixed changes. Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, $2,375,000. United States bonds were all unchanged on call.

Money on call strong and higher, 3@6 per cent; closing bid, 3; offered at 3½. Time loans steady and dull; 60 days, 2¾@3 per cent; 90 days, 3@3½; six months, 3½.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing—June 30.	June 29.
Allis-Chal. pfd	200	51	51¾	51	51¾	51¾
Amal. Copper	16,100	81¼	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	81¾
Am. Car Fdy	800	34½	34⅝	34	34⅛	35½
Am. Hide	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Do pfd	300	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
Am. Ice pfd. ctfs.	100	38	38	38	38	
Am. Locomotive	1,900	47¼	47¾	47	47¾	47¾
Am. Malt	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Do pfd	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
Am. Smelting	6,000	117¾	118¾	117¾	118¾	117¾
Do pfd	200	119½	119½	119½	119½	
Do Sec. pfd	8,200	98¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Am. Steel Fdy	900	37¾	38	37¾	38	37¾
Do pfd	600	37½	37½	36	36½	38
Am. Sugar	1,600	138¼	138¾	138	138½	138¼
Am. Tob. pfd	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Am. Woolen	500	35	35	34¾	34¾	34¾
Assd. Mer. Ist pfd	100	100	100	100	100	
Ann Arbor	100	35	35	35	35	
Atchison	3,700	82¾	83¼	82¾	83	83
Do pfd	200	101½	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¼
A. C. Line	100	106	106	106	106	106
B. & O.	17,200	112½	113¾	112½	113¼	113¼
Do pfd	100	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
B. R. T.	32,600	68¾	70¾	68¾	70¾	69¾
Canadian Pacific	4,400	150½	151½	150½	150½	151½
C. & O.	1,400	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¾	52¾
C. G. W. pfd	2,200	19¾	20	19¾	20	19¾
C. G. W.	4,500	20	20¼	19½	20	19¾
Do pfd A	100	63	63	63	63	
C., St. P., M. & O.	5,100	176½	176¾	175	176¾	176¼
C. & N. W.	200	203½	205¾	203	205¾	205
Do rights	2,400	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Chi. Terminal	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Do pfd	200	37½	39¾	37¾	39¾	38
C., F. & I.	2,500	43¾	44	43½	43¾	44½
Colo. So.	300	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
Do 2d pfd	200	36½	36½	36½	36½	37
Con. Gas	1,400	190	192	190	191	190¾
Corn Products	200	11	11	11	11	11
D. & H.	300	188¾	188¾	188¼	188¼	188½
Do rights	250	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
D. & R. G.	1,400	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	29½
Detroit Un.	600	92¾	93¼	92¾	93½	93¼
Detroit So. ctfs.	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Dis. Sec.	1,400	53¾	54¼	53¾	54¼	55½
D. S. S. & A.	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	100	28½	28½	28½	28½	28
Erie	3,700	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	44
Do 1st pfd	6,900	80¾	82	80¾	81¾	81
Do 2d pfd	16,900	68¾	71½	68¾	71½	69
Fed. Electric	100	15	15	15	15	
Do pfd	200	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	55½
Illinois Central	1,700	166	166¾	166	166	165½
Int. Paper	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Int. Pump pfd	180	80	80	80	80	80¼
Iowa Central	100	26	26	26	26	
K. & So.	100	25½	25½	25½	25½	27
Knick. Ice	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
L. & N.	8,400	148¾	149¾	148¼	149¾	149¾
Met. St.	43,500	125¾	128	125¼	127½	125
Met. Sec.	13,800	81¾	84	81¼	83¾	81¾
Mexican Central	3,200	21½	21½	21¼	21½	21¾
Mo. Pacific	2,000	99¼	99¾	99	99	99¾
M., K. & T.	1,900	29	29	28¾	29	29
Do pfd	400	68¾	68¾	63¼	63¾	63½
Nat. Enamel	600	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
N. C. & St. L.	200	148	148	148	148	148
Nat. Biscuit	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Do pfd	100	117½	117½	117½	117½	
Nat. Lead	200	46	46	46	46	46½
N. R. R. M. pfd	100	35½	35½	35½	35½	36
*N. Y. C.	3,000	144	144½	143½	144	145
N. Y., C. & W.	1,200	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¾
Norfolk & W.	2,300	84	84¾	84	84¾	84¾
North Am. Co.	500	100	100	99¾	99¾	100¾
Pacific Mail	1,100	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¾
Pennsylvania	27,000	140¾	140¾	139¾	140¾	140¾
People's Gas	1,900	104	104½	104	104	103¾
Pitts. Coal	200	15	15	14¾	15	15
Reading	61,800	99¼	100¾	98¾	100	100
Do 1st pfd	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	
Do 2d pfd	100	91	91	91	91	91¾
Rep. I. & S.	200	19	19	19	19	19¾
Do pfd	400	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¾	77¾
Rock Island	4,900	29¾	30¼	29½	30¼	30
Do pfd	200	75	75	75	75	75½
St. J. & G. I.	100	15½	15½	15½	15½	
St. L. & S. F.	1,000	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do 2d pfd	100	67	67	67	67	67½
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	200	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	
Sloss Sheff.	300	82¼	82¾	82	82¾	83
Southern Pacific	7,000	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	84
So. Railway	2,000	32	32¾	31¾	32¼	32½
Do pfd	200	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	97¾
Tenn. Coal

TRADE CONTINUES TO GAIN

COMMERCE MAKES PROGRESS, UNUSUAL FOR MIDYEAR.

Less than Customary Shutting Down for Repairs and Inventories—Crop Situation Offers Encouragement for New Enterprise—Money Ample for Ordinary Needs and Labor Finding Steady Employment—Steel Deliveries Indicate Great Consumption.

The review of Chicago trade for the week ended yesterday, published by R. G. Dun & Co., will say:

Commerce has maintained steady progress. Midyear conditions have been entered upon, but less than the customary shutting down for repairs and inventories is contemplated, owing to the urgency of demands in the manufacturing branches. The week's activity is well reflected in the volume of increased bank exchanges, in sustained production in the metal and wood divisions, and in a heavy movement of general merchandise, grain, lumber, and construction material.

The crop situation is seen to be offering further encouragement as a basis for future business enterprise. New wheat of high grade is arriving, the oats harvest in Illinois has started, and local dealings in cereals aggregated close upon 9,000,000 bushels for the last six days. More seasonable weather added to the general buying in principal retail lines and the sales exceeded those of the corresponding week last year in necessaries and vacation goods, indicating that the purchasing power of the people has not hitherto been better. Interior advices reflect widened trading at the country stores and satisfactory depletion of stocks. Wholesale transactions make a healthy exhibit, there being continued growth in the forward selections of staple wares and orders from an extended breadth of teritory in dry goods, clothing, and footwear.

Finances on Strong Basis.

Financial affairs are upon a strong foundation. Money remains ample for ordinary needs, security investment is gained, and labor finds steady employment. While pig iron production exceeds that of a year ago available stocks are light and bookings for the last half of 1905 make a fair average.

Finished steel deliveries indicate enormous consumption and the new commitments show less lagging at this time than was expected. Rails were in good request for next year and increasing orders require added output in machinery, hardware, foundry, and brass work.

No diminution appears in the absorption of woodwork. Lumber receipts, 46,460,000 feet, compare with 37,000,000 feet last week and 30,585,000 feet a year ago. Yard stocks needed replenishment and this stimulated shipments from northern mills. Receipts of hides were 2,800,633 pounds, against 2,580,926 pounds a year ago. The markets for hides and leather maintained a good tone, leather workers are more largely engaged, and steady accretion is noted in the demand for shoes.

Good Demand for Foodstuffs.

Primary foodstuffs again were in excellent demand and values assumed a higher range. Receipts of grain, 4,765,950 bushels, compared with 4,085,850 bushels for the corresponding week last year, and the shipments aggregated 4,145,789 bushels, against 2,445,382 bushels. Shipments of provisions have been unusually heavy for both domestic and export use. Receipts of live stock were 252,004 head, against 271,742 head a year ago, the decrease being mainly in cattle, and supplies sold readily at better prices. Compared with the closings a week ago quotations are higher. In wheat 2½ cents per bushel, corn 1½ cents, oats, ½ cent, pork and ribs 7½ cents, hard 2½ cents, sheep 25 cents a hundredweight, hogs 17½ cents, and cattle 15 cents.

Bank clearings, $182,416,457, exceed those of the corresponding week last year by 12.1 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 31, against 17 last week and 28 a year ago.

Business Picking Up.

New York, June 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"Seasonable merchandise during the last week has gone into distribution freely at retail. Duplicate orders for summer lines are more numerous with jobbers and traveling salesmen send in substantial contracts to wholesale dry goods houses for future delivery. Manufacturing plants are well employed. A general resumption of activity is anticipated for next week. Grain and cotton prices are rising more than apparently is justified. Railway earnings thus far reported for June were 7.2 per cent larger than last year. Merchant steel and agricultural implement material are fairly strong features of the market.

"Failures this week numbered 249 in the United States, against 249 last year, and in Canada 16, compared with 11 a year ago."

Outlook Is Optimistic.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Though reflecting some irregularity, due to midyear influences, or, in some sections, to less cheerful crop reports, the volume of distributive trade is a full one for the season, and industry and manufacture show less than ordinarily the effects of the approach of the vacation period. Optimism as to the fall trade outlook is the main subject of notice.

"Relatively the best reports come from the central west and southwest; the south seems quite generally to hold the improvement reported last week, and confidence has increased in the Pacific coast reports.

"The finishing mills are still busy and summer shutdowns are likely to be restricted. Commodity prices, particularly for farm products and raw materials for manufacture, are firm."

Bank Clearings for Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended June 29, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per cent. inc.	Per cent. dec.
*New York	$ 1,581,360,301	46.3	....
*Chicago	182,205,985	17.2	....
*Boston	132,406,149	2.3	....
*Philadelphia	103,026,513	38.9	....
*St. Louis	52,670,190	14.1	....
Pittsburg	40,819,461	25.5	....
*San Francisco	32,321,321	15.4	....
Cincinnati	21,710,200	....	17.9
*Baltimore	21,360,975	5.6	....
*Kansas City	19,587,240	10.9	....
*New Orleans	16,618,304	36.3	....
*Minneapolis	15,945,736	20.4	....
*Cleveland	13,153,472	12.6	....
Louisville	9,265,017	....	5.1
Detroit	10,150,534	6.6	....
*Milwaukee	7,060,927	12.9	....
Omaha	6,979,240	30.8	....
*Providence	6,429,200	....	1.8
*Los Angeles	6,122,519	44.5	....
*Buffalo	5,365,713	16.2	....
Indianapolis	6,743,989	27.8	....
*St. Paul	6,442,707	12.8	....
Memphis	6,055,731	19.5	....
St. Joseph	5,000,536	21.4	....
Richmond	4,213,483	....	6.9
Denver	4,511,508	50.9	....
Seattle	4,880,400	19.3	....
Washington	6,176,790	39.2	....
*Savannah	3,484,480	39.8	....
Albany	3,803,222	21.1	....
*Portland, Ore	4,965,415	70.6	....
Fort Worth	6,150,940	102.2	....
Toledo, O	3,529,289	26.3	....
Atlanta	2,453,412	19.5	....
Salt Lake City	3,297,444	22.0	....
Rochester	3,404,525	20.9	....
Peoria	3,246,971	17.9	....
Hartford	2,596,430	13.1	....
Nashville	2,222,535	1.1	....
*Spokane, Wash	2,771,500	63.1	....
Des Moines	2,236,416	29.4	....
Tacoma	2,972,770	62.6	....
New Haven	1,917,587	1.6	....
Grand Rapids	2,154,320	26.7	....
Norfolk	1,628,504	15.0	....
Dayton	1,571,873	12.6	....
Portland, Me	1,365,886	....	3.4
Springfield, Mass	1,696,240	15.7	....
Augusta, Ga	1,611,201	48.4	....
Evansville	1,122,561	11.9	....
Sioux City	1,414,630	30.6	....
*Birmingham	1,536,124	20.6	....
Syracuse	1,241,667	20.8	....
Worcester	1,228,800	26.4	....
Knoxville	1,036,961	....	6.4
Charleston, S. C	930,200	26.2	....
Wilmington, Del	1,145,214	....	2.5
Wichita	971,413	....	4.5
Wilkesbarre	962,424	5.8	....
Davenport	804,829	....	7.3
Little Rock	772,414	28.6	....
Topeka	646,852	....	19.5
Chattanooga	618,506	....	12.2
Jacksonville, Fla	577,168	50.1	....
Kalamazoo, Mich	472,502	6.3	....
Springfield, Ill	769,929	19.3	....
Fall River	693,826	20.6	....
Wheeling, W. Va	765,013	22.4	....
Macon	416,137	83.3	....
Helena	935,306	85.8	....
Lexington	564,805	.8	....
Akron	436,700	....	23.5
Canton, O	423,000	....	....
Fargo, N. D	443,342	11.5	....
Youngstown	472,279	4.1	....
New Bedford	461,581	44.5	....
Rockford, Ill	487,513	23.9	....
Lowell	419,984	2.1	....
Chester, Pa	456,507	....	7.1
Binghamton	441,900	....	....
Bloomington, Ill	415,909	62.0	....
Springfield, O	272,674	....	24.2
Greensburg, Pa	581,894	68.7	....
Quincy, Ill	504,529	8.1	....
Decatur, Ill	319,066	62.7	....
Sioux Falls, S. D	218,327	6.8	....
Jacksonville, Ill	310,967	....	3.5
Mansfield, O	281,863	70.7	....
Fremont, Neb	221,023	81.1	....
Cedar Rapids	400,252	22.5	....
†Houston	12,956,451	42.2	....
†Galveston	9,038,000	21.8	....
Total, U. S	$ 2,482,194,882	34.8	....
Outside New York	870,834,581	17.5	....
CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 24,159,838	25.3	....
Toronto	17,806,751	22.1	....
Winnipeg	5,483,417	5.2	....
Ottawa	1,961,483	17.1	....
Halifax	1,825,186	13.1	....
Vancouver, B. C	1,471,118	....	6.9
Quebec	1,674,397	14.4	....
Hamilton	1,287,229	45.0	....
St. John, N. B	942,675	2.6	....
London, Ont	834,789	15.2	....
Victoria, B. C	863,060	71.2	....
Total, Canada	$ 58,536,039	20.4	....

*Balances paid in cash. †Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

CONVICTS WILL GO TO WORK.

Inmates of Illinois Prisons to Manufacture Articles for State Institutions.

Joliet, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—At a conference held at the penitentiary here today between Gov. Deneen, the prison boards of Joliet and Chester, the commissioners of the Pontiac reformatory, and the heads of the different state charitable institutions, plans were adopted for putting into effect the new prison convict labor law, which goes into effect tomorrow. A committee, consisting of Dr. Taylor of Watertown, Dr. Zellar of Bartonville, Mr. Somerville of Quincy, and J. Mack Tanner, secretary of the state board of charities, recommended the adoption of plans for the manufacture of office furniture for the state institutions, shoes and hosiery for the inmates of the charitable institutions, iron beds and fixtures. The report of the committee was accepted.

$25.00 Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo.

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BUYS A CLARK STREET LOT

JOHN P. WILSON TAKES PROPERTY AT 275 FOR $80,000.

Price Is at Rate of $3,500 a Front Foot—Anna Balek Sells Property at 298 State Street for $80,000—Hyde Park Apartment House Transferred—Total Value of Transactions in June Exceeds Record of Same Month Last Year.

John P. Wilson has added to his already large realty holdings by the purchase from the heirs of Johanna Kunreither of the premises 275 South Clark street for $80,000. The property is 50 feet north of Van Buren street on the east side of Clark, and fronts 25 feet with a depth of 103 feet. The improvements consist of an old two story brick building which was given no value in the transaction, making the sale at the rate of $3,500 a front foot, and $31.06 a square foot. The property was bought as a speculation and Mr. Wilson announces that he has no plans with reference to improving it. He was represented by W. D. Kerfoot & Co. in the transaction, while Godfrey Schmid represented the owner.

During the early part of the year Mr. Wilson made several important purchases on Michigan avenue and his present investment in Clark street south of Jackson boulevard is regarded as significant.

Sale in State Street.

Joseph M. and Victor Weil have bought from Anna Bolek the property at 298 State street, north of Van Buren, for $80,000, with incumbrance of $20,000. It fronts 19½ feet with a depth of 100 feet, and is improved with a three story building.

South Side Property Sold.

Lemuel K. Cushing of Highland Park has sold to Samuel H. Kirby the flat property at the northwest corner of Greenwood avenue and Fifty-fourth street, with 88x78 feet of ground, for $50,000, including an incumbrance of $28,000.

Isabel H. Wyman has bought from Lucy E. Williams the residence property in Greenwood avenue 168 feet south of Forty-fifth street, with 30x200 feet of ground, east front, for $25,000.

Joseph S. Meyer has sold to Anna E. Fitzgerald the property in Wabash avenue 254 feet north of Twenty-eighth street, 58x190 feet, east front, for $20,000, subject to an incumbrance of $11,000.

Good Record for June.

The transfer and building figures for June are of an exceedingly encouraging character, considering the bad effect which the strike is thought to have had on both. There were 2,632 deeds, amounting to $12,149,763, filed for record, as against 2,582, amounting to $11,888,126, for June of last year. While there was a falling off of 288 in the number of building permits issued, there was an increase of $1,647,850 in the total cost, the figures being 521, costing $7,087,850 for June of this year, as against 809, costing $5,439,700, for June a year ago. The big showing of last month was largely due to the permits taken out by Sears, Roebuck & Co., aggregating $2,600,000. The month's total was among the largest in the history of the city.

Half Burned Mortgage Recorded.

An extension mortgage agreement that was damaged in the wreck of the Lake Shore Twentieth Century limited at Mentor was placed on record in the county recorder's office yesterday. The deed was torn and burned and care was necessary to prevent its falling to pieces. The agreement is between Jacob Schnadig, his wife, and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, extending a 4½ per cent loan secured by property in Drexel boulevard, twenty-one feet south of Forty-second place.

GAMBLE ON BOAT UNDISTURBED.

Schuettler Says He Is Powerless Unless Bets Are Taken Within City Limits.

"Bud" White's floating poolroom, the steamer City of Traverse, did a rushing business with 500 gamblers aboard yesterday afternoon. At 1 o'clock the steamer left its moorings at the foot of Randolph street and steered southeast along the South Chicago course. Twenty-two miles from port its engines were stopped and it floated around in vicinity of where Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois waters meet.

"The point chosen by the gamblers is a cute one so far as the different states are concerned," said a mariner. "The way to put this work out of business is to call the attention of the government to the craft. If one of the revenue cutters ran alongside and ordered gambling to stop, it would stop."

"Unless they take bets within the city limits, we have no authority to arrest them," said Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler. "I have been given that opinion by Corporation Counsel Tolman. I think, however, that we will find some way to reach them."

LOW RATES—FOURTH OF JULY.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Tickets to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, and all other points on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway on sale at greatly reduced rates, July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Return limit, July 6. 95 Adams street and Union Station. Telephones, Harrison 3843 and Automatic 1511.

$25 To Colorado and Back

From Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and return. Every day, June 30 to July 4. Return limit, July 14, with provision for extending return limit to August 8.

Only $30, Chicago to Colorado and return, on other days this summer. Return limit, October 31.

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You go, feeling about like half-a-man and come back worth two. You have a grand, good time while there.

Be sure to take some old clothes and a camera.

It doesn't cost much to spend a vacation in Colorado. Low rates all summer. Specially reduced on certain dates.

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